THE ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER.

Teaching all his Schollers of what Age soever, the most easie, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading, and true writing our English Tongue, that hath ever yet beene known or published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct Course, how any unskilfull person may easily both understand any hard English words, which they shall in the Scriptures, Sermons, or else-where heare or reade: and also be made able to use the same aptly themselves; and generally, whatsoever is necessary to be known for the English speech: So that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters unto the *Grammar-School*, for an *Apprentise*, or any other his private use, so far as concerneth *English*. And therefore is made not only for children, though the first ook be meer childish for them, but also for all other, especially for those that are ignorant in the Latine Tongue.

In the next Page the School-Master hangeth forth his Table to the View of all Beholders, setting forth some of the chief Commodities of his Profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by *Edward Cook* Master of the Free-schoole in St. Edmonds Bury.

Perused and approved by publike Authority, and now the 24. time imprinted, with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book added.

LONDON:
Printed by *B. Alsop*, for the Company of *Stationers*.
1651.

The School-Master to his Profession.

I Professe to teach thee, that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgement to understand the true reason of any English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure.

I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Schollers, that shall be trained up for any Grammar school, that they shall never erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced; what ease and benefit it will bring unto Schoolmasters, they best know: and the same profit do I offer to all other both men and women, that now for want hereof, are ashamed to write to their best friends for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-Masters of the English-tongue, that they shall not onely teach their schollers with great perfection, but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in a shorter time, teach a hundred schollers sooner then before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this land, and more books bought then otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at school, and in buying of many books.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the practice thereunto adjoined, all letters shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile in their Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechism the knowledg of the principles of true religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronologie for practising of reading hard

words, where withall he be much helped for the understanding of the Bible and other Histories, and a Grammer-scholler knowe when his Gaines hath Greek and Latine lived, and how the prince put histories in them were done. I have set down a table, containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English-word, borrowed from the Greek Latine, and French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof by a plain English word: whereby children shal be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-school, which also will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this book, not before expounded keep the Table. If I be generally received, I shal cause one uniform manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin tongue, so would it do to all other languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such examples for fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other, (which thou shalt seldome find in England) they alone will cost thee much more mony than I ask thee for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied for the performance of these things, read the Preface, where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for Directions to the Reader.

OThers men in their writing (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning & eloquence for a schoo'; but I am inforced of necessity, to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal: the learned sorts are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the treatise, without further directions; I am now therefore to direct my speech to the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shopkespers, Shearers, and such others as have undertaken the charge of teaching others; give me leave therefore (I beseech you) to speak plainly and familiarly to thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee, I seek nothing by thee but thy own pleasure, ease, and profit, and the good of thy schollers. If peradventure, for a or 3 dayes at the first, it may seem somewhat strange, or hard unto thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee, for if thou take but diligent pains in it four dayes, thou shalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest, yea thou shalt learn more of thy English-tongue, then any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou shalt teach thy schollers with better commendation, and profit them any other (not following this order) teacheth, & thou maiest sit on thy shop-board, at thy looms, or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy schollers, after thou hast once made this little book familiar to thee. The praecise order of study, I know is a stranger to thee, yet must thou now be sure that thou passe not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning & true use of any rule or word, & having none present to help thee, make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meetest with your Minister or other learned scholler, of whom thou maiest inquire, & do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to grammar, or other such things, as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject: but they which refuse to be directed I know are such as delight in their foolish ignorance, like Scoggins Priest, who because he had used his old Annumpsimus for these dozen years, would not leave it for the other new Annumpsimus, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this book. First the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly the manner of learning it, if thou be only a scholler, then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a teacher. And for the first, where I professe to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the learner; and therefore with greater speed then others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn to spel truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables, so in the first book, howsoever at the first sight they may seem common, thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like, both for the beginning or end, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in,

And I have so begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first learned, all other will follow with very little labor. These syllables know, because all words be they never so long or hard, are made of them, thou hast nothing to learn but to divide them [illegible] rotunda (believe me, that have tried it) thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in this [illegible] book I have differed in writing many syllables from the usuall manner, [illegible] from my self in the rest of my works, as temp[illegible] without (e) and tun with one (n) at plum not plume. My reason is, I have put there no more letters then are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom: yea, often I write the word diversly (if it be usedifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose which is to bring thee to present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spel, & so thou mayst have nothing to the second book to learn, but only division of words, and other hard Observations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margent (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee.

Also, where I undertake to make thee write the true Orthography on any word truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words, whose writing is determined; for here are many, wherein the best English-men in this land are not agreed, as some write malicious deriving it from malice, others write malitious, as from the Latin *Malitiosus*. So some write German from the Latin, others Germain from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, strange words of art in several sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unlesse sometimes on special occasion. I know ere this thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear thou maiest with more ease and profit teach a hundred schollers then before forty: follow my advice, and I warrant thee successe. Let every one of thy schollers (for the best thou hast shall learn that here) which he never knew, neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use this book, then divide thy schollers in 2, 3, or 4 sorts, as thy number is, for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred schollers and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardnes in one lesson or form, as in common-schools, & so go through the whole number, not making above 4 companies at the most; so that thou shalt have but some Lectures to hear, though thou hast 100 schollers; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures, though but forty schollers. Then when thou wouldest hear any form call them forth: all be they en, or more together hear two or three, that thou most suspectest to be most negligent or of dullest conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, sentence, or part, another the next, and so through, so that all do read, and none know when, or what shall be inquired of him, encourage the most dilig nt and the weakest reserve. And thus doubt not, but thou shalt do more good in twenty in one hour, then before unto four in severall sessions. For the opposing each other, as I have directed in the end of the second book, emulation, and fear of disgrace, will make them envy who shall excel. By this means also, every one in a higher form, shall be well able to help those under him, and therewithal no little of time, so long thereby he repeateth that which he had lately learned. More touching the manner and further use of the vulgar

I have given thee this helpe[illegible] & other, & for Verse, Plaine, & other verse, and the severall [illegible] being wel taught, will [illegible] thee, o[illegible] must make [illegible] education of thy youth in their [illegible] schools of such Teachers, [illegible] nouncs and so help them with their direction, that scarce [illegible] schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling [illegible] dren chance, which should at first be most skilfully governed, which is the only cause of such wofull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English; therefore let Parents, now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Trades-man, if the desire to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the direction given in all places of the book and as thy scholler is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misseth, and them note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next Lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let him also remember them to oppose him in their oppositions. But me thinks I hear thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach [illegible] cannot move all their Parents to be willing, to be[illegible] at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, & then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer them that a remedy is provided for them also, which is this: First, the printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-booke according to the order of this book, making the first part of my [illegible] the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason, for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time, as learn all the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labor. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first book, that if the child should tear out every lesson as soon as he learneth, yet it shal not be greatly hurtful: for every new following chapter repeateth & teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that at this entrance in them, perceiveth the manner how to understand the use of them, wil resort unto I refer thee, having been already over tedious.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher especially, it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by others. Thus have I so[illegible] derstanding my purpose and single heart for thy good which if I find accepted, I may [illegible] learned [illegible] Angel it publish as it is most pertinent to my profession, so might it fall or be[illegible] [illegible] if [illegible] shall find my words true, accept my good will, and [illegible]

𝔄. 𝔞. 𝔟. 𝔠. 𝔡. 𝔢. 𝔣. 𝔤. 𝔥. 𝔦. 𝔨. 𝔩. 𝔪. 𝔫. 𝔬. 𝔭. 𝔮.
𝔯. 𝔰. 𝔱. 𝔲. 𝔳. 𝔴. 𝔵. 𝔶. 𝔷.

𝔄. 𝔅. ℭ. 𝔇. 𝔈. 𝔉. 𝔊. ℌ. ℑ. 𝔎. 𝔏. 𝔐. 𝔑. 𝔒. 𝔓.
𝔔. ℜ. 𝔖. 𝔗. 𝔘. 𝔙. 𝔚. 𝔛. 𝔜. ℨ.

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.
r.ſ.s.t.v.u.w.x.y.z.&.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.J.I.K. L.M.
N.O.P.Q.R.S.T:V.W.X.Y.Z.

A.a.b.c.d.e f.g.h i.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.r.ſ.s.t.
v.u.w.x.y.z.&.

A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,L,M,N,O,
P,Q,R,S,T,V,U,W,X,Y,Z.

ct,ſi,ſs.ſt,ſp,ſh,ſl.ſſ.ſſi.ſſt.

ã, ẽ, õ, ũ.

The First Book of the English School-Master.

TEaching all syllables of two letters beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see; and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The titles of the chapters must not be taught the scholler but only direct the Teachers.

a	e	i	o	u
Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
Ad	ed	id	od	ud
Af	ef	if	of	uf
Ag	eg	ig	og	ug
Ah	eh	ih	oh	uh
Al	el	il	ol	ul
Am	em	im	om	um
An	en	in	on	un
Ap	ep	ip	op	up
Ar	er	ir	or	ur
At	et	it	ot	ut
Ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
Ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
As	es	is	os	us
Az	ez	iz	oz	uz

Diphthongs

Ai	ei	*	oi	*
Ay	ey	*	oy	*
Au	eu	*	ou	*
Aw	ew	*	ow	*

Ar er ir or ur

If you do ill, fy on us all.
Ah is it so? he is my foe,
Wo be to me if I do so.

a	e	i	o	u
Ba	be	bi	bo	bu
Da	de	di	do	du
Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
Ga	ge	gi	go	gu
Ha	he	hi	ho	hu
La	le	li	lo	lu
Ma	me	mi	mo	mu
Na	ne	ni	no	nu
Pa	pe	pi	po	pu
Ra	re	ri	ro	ru
Ta	te	ti	to	tu
Ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
Ca	ce	ci	co	cu
Sa	se	si	so	su
Za	ze	zi	zo	zu
Ja	je	ji	jo	ju
Ya	ye		yo	
Va	ve	vi	vo	vu
Qua	que	qui	quo	quu.

Up go on, lo, I see a py,
So it is if I do ly,
Wo is me, oh I dy,
You see in me no ly to be.

When your scholler hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels, and after 2 or 3 days when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the margent, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

C before a, e, u, like (k) but before e, or i, like (s) if no other letter come between.

Now may you teach your scholler that he can spel nothing without a vowel.

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel and make him read these lines distinctly.

CHAP. II.

Teacheth to joyn the two former sorts of syllables, together, I mean (ab) and (ba) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of 3 letters. And here you see that this and every new chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that your schollers may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your schollers to call these words syllables, and that so many letters as we spel together we call a syllable, and you may repeat the first two letters, as often as the capacity of the child shal require it. And for the more pleasure of the child I have used such syllables as are used for English-words.

Ba bab ba bad ba bar bat bay.
Be bed be beg be bet.
Bi bid bi big bi bil bi bit.
Bo bot bo bon bo bos boy boy.
Bu bud buf bus bu bul but buz.
Da dad dag day dam daw.
De den det de dew.
Di did dig dim din dip.
Do dog dol dop dos dot dow.
Du dup dul du dum.
Fa fan fal far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fe fent few, Fi fil fin fir fit.
Fo fog fox fop fo foy. Fu ful fur.
Ga gad gag ga gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go god gop got.
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun guy gut.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hod hog ho hom ho hot hop.
Hu huf hug hul hu hum hun.
La lad lag lap la las law lay
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob lo lol lop los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul.
Ma mad man mar me map mas maw may.
Me meg men mes. Mi mil mi mis.
Mo mop mos mow. Mu mul mur mur.
Na nag nan na. Ne ned net ne new.

Ni

Ni nib nil niy, no nob nog not nolo.
Nu num nun nut.
Pa pan pac pas pat pala pay.
Pe ped peg pen, pi pid pil pic.
Po pod pot pu put pur pus put.
Ra rad rat rag ram ran rab ray.
Re red reb. Ri rig rim rip.
Ro rob rod rot Ru rub run
Ta tap tar, te teg tel tow
Ti tib tin tip to tog tom toy.
Tu tub tug tun tut.
Ca cal cam can cap cat.
Be bet bey, bi bid bis.
Co cob cod, co com cow.
Cu cud cuf, cu cub cut.
Sa sad sag sam, se sel set.
Si sib sir, so sob som sop sot sow.
Su sun, su sup.
Ja jag jar jaw je jet jow,
Va ven vat v..r.
Wa wan wat wang.
We well wed wet.
Wi will win. wo woll wot.
Qua quaf quat, qui quib quil quit.

In these like of w
of one syllable, we
only ( ) before e, i,
and ( ) before a, and
all not otherwise, e
cept in proper nam
as is for Cisly, Ke
for Katherin, and in for
proper names, as C
the father of Saul, &
we use f, before a
vowel; therefore have
placed them as you se

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag, fill him well, and see he be fat, and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not I do but rob him, and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jawbone of him ill

This speech is ta
onely of words rau
before, wherein you
not to observe the sen
being frivolous, but o
ly to teach distinct re
ding.

Chap. III.

Setting down onely all those syllables that are of three letters beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu	Cha che chi cho chu
Bra bre bri bro bru	Cla cle cli clo clu

Here examine y
schollers what could

ants wil so'low b, and
t him answer l, or r,
nd so practise him in
i the rest, for the
ore perfect he is in
tem, the more easeth
enefit you shall find
hen you come to the
ales of division in the 2
ook, I call h, a consi-
ant here, & else-where
r examples sake,
hich properly is mu
, to avoid multitude
rule,

Cra cre cri cro cru
Dra dre dri dro dru
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu
Fla fle fli flo flu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pra pre pri pro pru
Sca sce sci sco scu
Ska ske ski sko sku

Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squu
Tha the thi tho thu.
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Wha whe whi who whu.
Wra wre wri wro wru.

Chap. IIII.

Here are adjoined the syllables of the former chapter, with the second sort of those in the first chapter, beginning with (ab) and then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have schollers in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first chapter of the second Book.

Bla blab, ble bled bles blew bli blis, blo blot. Blu blunt,
Bra brag brand bra brass brat bray.
Bre bred bret brew, bri brim bro broth.
Cha champ, chap chas chat, che chu.
Chi chip, cho ched chop, chu chub,
Cra crab, crag cram, cre crew.
Cri crib, cro crop, cros crow, cru crum.
Dra drab, drag dram, draw dray.
Dre drag, dri drip, dro drom, drop dtop,
Dwe dwel.
Fla flag flap flat flaw flax fle fled.
Fli flit, flo flot, flow flox, flu flux.
Fra fray fre fret, fri frig, fro frog, from frow,
Gla glad glas gle glow, gli glit.
Glo glos glow, glu glum glut.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray, gri grig grip, gro gros.
Kna knap knaw, kni knit.
Kno knox know, knu knub knug.

Pla plat plaople plet, plot plaiyglin plem.
Pra prat pray, pre pres pri pric.
Sca ſcab ſcan ſcar.
Ske ſkeb ſkeb, ſkill ſkin ſkip.
Sco ſcot ſcul ſcum.
Sha ſhab, ſhe ſhel ſhem.
Sla ſlap ſlay.
Sli ſlid ſlip, ſlo ſlop ſlow.
Smo ſmel ſmo ſmot, ſmu ſmut.
Sna ſnag ſnap, ſno ſnow ſnout.
Spa ſpan ſpar, ſpe ſped ſpel ſpew.
Spi ſpin ſpit, ſpo ſpot.
Sta ſtat ſtag, ſtar ſtay ſtem.
Sti ſtif ſtil, ſto ſtop ſtow.
Swa ſwad ſwag, ſwe ſwel.
Swi ſwig ſwil ſwim.
Tha than that thaw.
Thi thin this.
Tra trap tray tri trin trim.
Tro trop troth.
Twi twig,
Wha what, whe when whey, whi whig.
Who whal whom.
Wra wre wrey wren, wri wrig wrigl.
Squa ſquab ſquad, ſqui ſquib.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he ſaw me, hit me a blow that it did ſwell, for that I did not ſtir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way; then did he fret, and out-run me, and drew out his ſtaff that had a knot on the end, and hit me a clap on the ſcul, and a croſſe blow on the leg, ſo that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know, and to ſee as in a glaſſe my bad ſpot: and I will pray him, that if he ſhall ſee me ſo groſſe and ſo far out of the way, that he will whip me well ſo that I may know what I am to do.

Chap. V.

Setteth down all the ſyllables of four letters beginning with three conſonants. Secondly it joineth them like

the former chapter with the like practice of reading; Lastly, teacheth syllables made of diphthongs.

Suppose your scholler in these, as I wished you in the 3 chapter for the same purpose, the first of these is ever s, or ck.

Bra bre bri bro bru
Dra dre dri dro dru.
Fra fre fri fro fru.
Gra gre gri gro gru.
Kra kre kri kro kru.
Pra pre pri pro pru.
Tra tre tri tro tru.
Bla ble bli blo blu.
Cla cle cli clo clu.
Fla fle fli flo flu.
Gla gle gli glo glu.
Kla kle kli klo klu.
Pla ple pli plo plu.
Sla sle sli slo slu.
Spa spe spi spo spu.
Sta ste sti sto stu.
Tha the thi tho thu.
Thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu.

Bera scrap scrat, scre scret scru scrub.
Shra shrap shre shred shrew shri shrib shril shun shrub shrug.
Stra strag stran stray, stre stres stri strog strut.
Spla spl y spli spiit.
Spra spra.t.spre spred spri sp.ig.
Thra thral, thre t o,et thru thrum.

Make your scholler know perfectly these dipthongs. & use him to spel the a last by their sound, & not call them double ee, or double oo.

Ai ail tail qu il, stai st.id br in thrain, loai loaif.
Bau braul scaul, lau laud.
Boi boil boi boil sp il. Joi join c in boi hois.
Ou our your out stout sour soul scour cloud.
Fæ fæd blæd shæ shæp.fæ fæl hæ quæn.
Bo bow bouk look hoult stood g.o fool hool stool.

Chap. VI.

Teaching all syllables of three letters that can end any word of two consonant.

The former chapters do fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call terminations; therefore these I am informed to use syllables that are not words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl
Adg edg idg odg udg
Ads eds ids ods uds
Alf elf ilf olf ulf
Ald eld ild old uld
Alk elk ilk olk ulk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm
Aln eln iln oln uln
Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Als els ils ols uls
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Amb emb imb omb umb
Amp emp imp omp ump
Ams ems ims oms ums
And end ind ond und
Ang eng ing ong ung
Ank enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns]

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt.
Apl epl ipl opl upl.
Aps eps ips ops ups
Apt ept ipt opt upt.
Arb erb irb orb urb force
Ard erd ird ord urd with
Arf erf irf orf urf re.
Arg erg irg org urg.
Ark erk irk ork urk.
Arm erm irm orm urm.
Arn ern irn orn urn.

Arp erp irp orp urp.
Ars ers irs ors urs.
Art ert irt ort urt
Ash esh ish osh ush.
Ask esk isk osk usk
Ast est ist ost ust
Asp esp isp osp usp
Ast est ist ost ust
Ath eth ith oth uth
Atl etl itl otl utl
Ats ets its ots uts.

Chap. VII.

Adjoineth the syllables of the former Chapter, with the first of the first chapters, and others that begin syllables, with such practice of teaching as before,

Ba bab babl, Ga gab gabl, scrabl scrabl.
Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, dri dribl, frai frebl.
To tob tobl, go gob gobl, hob hobl.
Hu hub hubl, Au stub stubl.
Cra crab cras, dra drab dras, sta stabs.
We web webs. Ri rib ribs.
Lo lob lobs tu tub tubs.
Ri ich eich, whi which. Hou ueh much. su such.
La lad lads, sha shads, squads. Be bed beds yeds.
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
Ba baf ball small.
Ha haf haft. De def deft cleft.
Gi gif gift lift rift, si sift cift.
Lo lof loft soft.
La lau laugh. Hi high nigh.
Dra drag dragl, swagl straggl.
Gi gig gigl, wyt wyfg tapigl.
Go gog gogl.
Ba bal bald, sca scal scald. Be bel beld geld.
Gi gil gild, mil mild, child wild,

You may sometime spel this way, if the word will be more ease which is especially when the word endeth in (ng, gh or sh) for then they cannot easily be divided.

Ca

Ca cal calf halfe calf.
Pe pel pelf ſhelf twelf. Gu gul gulf.
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk.
Mi mil milk ſilk. Po pol polk. Yo yul yulk.
Ba bal balm calm palm. Ye yel yelm. Fi film. Yel yelm.
Fa ſal ſalm. Sto ſtolm, ſwo ſwolm.
Sca ſcal ſcalp. Ye yel yelp. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.
Fa fal falt. Sha ſhalt. Be belt ſelt melt ſmelt.
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt ſpilt.
La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb.
Cam camp damp lamp cramp ſtamp. Shri ſhrimp. thrimp.
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju jum jump cump ſtump.
Da dam dams. Ste ſtem ſtems. Plu plum plums.
Da dau daun daunc faunc jaunc launc chaunc.
Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quin ſinc. Du oun ounc.
Ba ban band land ſand wand. Be bend lend ſpend ſend.
Fi fin find blind wind bon bond. Yo youn yound round.
Ya yan yang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtring.
Yo yon yong ſtrong wrong. Du dun dung.
Ba ban bank rank blank ſlank frank ſhank.
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink. Mon monk.
Pa pan pant plant gra grant haunt.
Be ben bent lent ment rent went ſhent ſpent.
Di din dint mint flint hint ſplint.
Fo fon font wont. Yu hunt lunt blunt.
Da dap dapl grapl. Ni nip nipl gripl.
Co cou coupl.
Ca cap caps raps traps chaps. Yip hips lips quips.
So ſop ſops tops chops drops ſtrops.
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt ſhrapt. Ke kep kept.
Di dip dipt ript tipt ſlipt ſkipt tript ſtript.
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt, ſu ſup ſupt.
Ye yer yerb, cu cur curb.
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.
Be ber brerd. Gi gir gird. Lo lord word.
Ca cay carf dwarf ſcarf wharf. Tu tur turf.
Ba bar barg larg charg. Ye yer yerg.
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su ſur ſurg ſpurg.

After (m) we uſe to give little or no ſound to (b.)

Be

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park shark spark.
Tlo loz lowk. Bu lur lurk.
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm sharm.
Te fer ferm. Fi fir firm. Tlo loz lowm stoam.
Ba bar barn yarn sir firn quirn thirn.
Bo boz bozn cozn chzn bu bur burn turn spurn.
Ca car carp harp warp sharp.
Ve vers. Tlo lozs. Cu cur curs.
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart smart.
Da ash dash lash ra rash gna gnash.
Di dir dirt. Foz fost fost shozt hu hur hurt.
Fre fresh. Fi ish fish.
Gu gush rush blush brash crush push tush.
Ca cask mask task. Des desk. Un hus husk musk.
Fri frir frist wrist. Gumms must rust.
Ga gas gasp hasp rasp wasp. Mi ris risks crisks.
Ca cast hast fast last wast tast vast chast.
Be bes best, je jest rest nest west yest chest wrest.
Fi fs fist list wist, co cos cost host lost mast past.
Du dus dust lust must rust.
Ra rat ratl. Be ket kettl. Mi tit titl spitl. Ru rut rutl.
Ba ath bath fa faith hath laith saith wrath.
Wi ith sith. Do oth doth moth mouth south strouth.
Thzu thzust thza thze thzesh, thzo thzong.
Tha thwait thwaits.

The reason of this difference I shewed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What hast thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable.
Both bridle and saddle, and child in the cradle.
But no bag of gold, house, or free-hold.
My coin is but small, find it who shall:
For know this thy self, it is all but pelf.
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half,
She doth yeeld me milk, her skin soft as silk,
I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
With a pot of good drink, full to the brink.
And I had a Lark, and a Fayn from the Park:

Thus much in hast may serve for a taste.
And so I must end no vain word to spend.

Chap. VIII.

Teaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants, containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Ey eight he height weight. Si sight bright.
Bou bought ought fought wrought sought.
Ru rug rugl rugls.
Wel welch welch Fi fil filch milch pilch.
Am amb ambl brambl. Sere scremb. Ni nimbl wimbl.
Fu fum fumbl stumbl Ni nim nimph.
Am amp ampl scrampl crampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl.
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps.
For (a) here many put (au.) Ba blanch branch panch. Ben bench, wri wrinch.
Ca can candl handl. Spren sprendl.
Ha man mantl. Spran sprantl. Grun gruntl.
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth De dep dept.
Ca cam camp campt stampt. Tem tempt stum stumpt.
Ki kin kindl spindl. Bu bun bundl.
An ankl. Wri wrinkl sprinkl. In incl.
We may put (a) before (u) not pronounced. Man mangl tangl strangl wrangl. Si mingl singl.
Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl Cu cur curdl.
Ci circ circl.
Fa far fardl. Gir girdl. Hu hur hurdl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purpl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirtl.
Tu turt. Wo wor world, cu cur curld.
Ca cast castl. Wra wrastl. Thi thist. Ju jugl.
Da dasht lasht swasht. Pu push pusht rusht.
As ask askt. Cla clasp claspt.
Words ending in four consonants most of them being the plural number. Ca catch watch scratch. Ti itch witch.

Len lengths strengths. Sights weights weights. (Worlds.
Hand handl handls. Spin spindls hardls girdls. Turtls

As I went through the Castle yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wrastle out; but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at the length by the strength of mine arms and legs I wrought my self out; but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in mine ancle, and a scratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilst I am in this world how to wrastle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first book.

The second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain & easie rules, how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard word of many syllables, with rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations, especially for words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

I divide your syllables for you, until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children. I make (b) a letter for plainnesse, which exactly is none but a note of breathing.

Master.

DO you think your self sufficiently instructed to spell and read distinctly any word of one syllable that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie division of any word of many syllables?

S. Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable.

M. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell together, as in division, you see are four syllables.

S. How many letters be in a syllable?

M. Any number under nine, As I do say that welch Knight brought strength.

S. What letters make a syllable?

Thus much in hast may serve for a taste.
And so I must end no vain word to spend.

Chap. VIII.

Teaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants, containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same.

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Bel belch welch Fi fil filch milch pilch.
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Fu fum fumbl stumbl Ni nim nimph.
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Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps.
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Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth De dep dept.
Ca cam camp campt stampt. Tem tempt stum stumpt.
Ri kin kindl spindl. Bu bun bundl.
An ankl. Wri wrinkl sprinkl. Jn uncl.
We may put (a) before (u) not pronounced. Man mangl tangl strangl wrangl. Hi mingl singl.
Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl Cu cur curdl.
Ci circ circl.
Fa far fardl. Gir girdl. Hu hur hurdl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purpl. Ri kir kirt kirtl mirtl.
Tu turt. Wo wor world, cu cur curld.
Ca cast castl. Wha whastl. Thi thist. Ju jugl.
Da dash dasht lasht swasht. Pu push pusht rusht.
As ask askt. Cla clasp clasp.
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Len length strength. Eight weight weights. (Worlds.
Hand handl handls. Spin spindls hardls girdls. Curtls

As I went through the Castle yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wrastle out; but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at the length by the strength of mine arms and legs I wrought my self out; but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in mine ancle, and a scratch on my mouth. but now I am taught whilst I am in this world how to wrastle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

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DO you think your self sufficiently instructed to spell and read distinctly any word of one syllable that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie division of any word of many syllables?

S. Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable.

M. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell together, as in division, you see are foure syllables.

S. How many letters be in a syllable?

M. Any number under nine, As I do say that welch Knight brought strength.

S. What letters make a syllable?

I divide your syllables for you, until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children. I make (b) a letter for plainnesse, which exactly is none but a note of breathing.

M. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny e-vill, I-dol, o-ver-turneth verily.

S. But sir, I sometimes find two vowels together in one syllable, what shall I do with them?

M. You must call them a diphthong, which is nothing else but one sound made of two vowels.

A Diphthong. Teach that any two vowels that wil make a perfect sound is called a Diphthong. For when one is little sounded (I call them improper diphthongs, ea, oe, in latin words make a diphthong.

S. Call any two vowels make a diphthong?

M. No, none that are fully sounded, but these ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee, as to say, either, coin, naught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find you must join together except in some proper names as in Beer-sheba, Nathaniel, so in teeth, agreeing, and such words where a syllable begins with (e and i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joined,

S. Yet do I find, ia, ie, io, iu, va, ve, vi, vo, joined together, as in Iesus, Iames, join, Iudas, value, ve-rily, visit, vow, I pray you then are they not then diphthongs?

M. No for i and u, joined with a vowel in the beginning of syllables are turned from vowels into consonants as Ashiejah.

Consonants.

S. What mean you by a consonant?

M. I mean all the other letters except the vowels, which can spel nothing without some of the vowels, as take (e) out of strength, trngth will spel nothing.

S. Why sir y did even now spel a word yet is there in it none of the vowels.

M. Indeed y, is often used for i when it is a vowel but when they be consonants they differ: for y, is also a consonant when it is joined also in the beginning of a syllable with the vowel, as in yes, you, so jet differeth from yet, and such like.

S. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used and in many more before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded,

M. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syllable long. As he is made, mad.
A mill dam, a shrewd dame.

spy

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare thy spar, Be-ware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.
He hid the Ox hide.
It is a mile to the mil.
A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the dore.
Tosse the Ball, tosse the Wool.
You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
Rud is not Rode.
A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

In this sound when i-long it is commonly doubled and maketh a dipthong.

Make your schollers very perfect in these, and then you may try them in other the like

S. What is the second use?

M. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use with the further de-cla-ra-ti-on of this let-ter, be-cause it is har-der than you will at first ea-si-ly con-ceive, I will re-fer you to a-no-ther place.

S. Are no o-ther let-ters, not at all, or but lit-tle pro-noun-ced?

Letters not pronnced.

M. Yes, ve-ry ma-ny: as (a) is not pro-noun-ced in earth, goate, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in briefe, nor (o) in peo-ple, neither is (u) pro-noun-ced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set down af-ter-ward when I have given you more ne-ces-sa-ry rules in these three first Chapters, and you bet-ter able to use them.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shal easily and plainly know how many sillables are in every word.

Mast. IF you di-li-gent-ly ob-serve these things, you can-not erre in any word of one sil-la-ble; therefore I will proceed to the di-vi-si-on of sil-la-bles, which if you care-ful-ly mark, you shal never fail in di-vi-ding the long-est or hardest word that ever you shall read.

S. That will as-su-red-ly bring me great pro-fit, and pleasure: for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire that I can neither go forward nor back-ward,

word. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been ever yet taught by any, I pray you then tel me, what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work?

M. Briefly it is this: mark how many vowels you have in a word as in strength-tied, clapped, submitsh-on, salu-ta-tion, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, extra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels, and above seven syllables, I remember no word.

S. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words, you, have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

M. It is well observed, therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

S. How many exceptions hath it?

M. Three the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel not at all, or but little pronounced as in chief, have, twice, where we found not (i) in chief, nor the last (e) in many of them.

S. What is the second exception?

M. The second is, if there be a dip-thong as in may, your then have you two vowels in one syllable.

S. Are there not three vowels in your?

M. No; for I told you before that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

S. What is the third exception?

M. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel as James preserves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shal be said hereafter.

S. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

M. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, queen, quick and sometime after (g) as in Gualter, language, otherwise never unlesse we say, that in words, ending in (ven) as Heaven, even are two vowels in one syllable cause we commonly pronounce them.

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English word that you shall find.

Schol.

Sch. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word as I see it, yet I know not how to divide them truly.

M. Mark then these rules following and then shalt never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced and no diphthong, you must put the former of them, in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following, as in tri-al, mu-tu-all, laying, tri-umph, E phra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled they are divided in like manner, as ab-bor, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, neces-sity, &c, except when they are need-lessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whipps, cragges, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

S. What mean you by this plural number?

M. When meaning a thing we speak of more than one, as one whip we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one; and whips we call the plural number because it speaketh of more than one.

S. But what shall I do when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

M. (a) You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joyced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, except in compound words.

S. What kind of words be they.

M. When two several words which we call simple words are joined together, as in save-guard two syllables, not save, guard 3 syllables, because (b) it is made or compounded of two several words, save and guard, so wherefore, wherein, hereout, unseven, lameness, wifely, where you must note that if the last part be an addition onely, and signifie nothing as (c) nes in lameneſſe, we call that a derivative word and not a word compounded. Also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in oxen, exercise, exorcists, the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of two consonants (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

S. Where if there come two divers consonants, betwixt two vowels?

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double consonants.

The plurall number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring schollers to present practice.

One consonant.

a, because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant,

b, We cal they simple that is not compounded.

c, The simple will keep the same letters, as when hee was simple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Two consonants.

Mast.

M. When if they be such as may, they must be joined, for these that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

S. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joined.

M. If you turn back to the third chapter of the first book, they are set down together: but because I would have you be very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example, as blesse, crew, clap, creep, draw, dwel, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, small, skip, slow, smart, snu, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, worth,

S. I pray you now give me examples, how these must be joined, in words of more syllables.

M. Mark then diligently here re-store not thus restore, because (s) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rel-lore, because a consonant if there be any must begin the syllable: so in re-frain, ex-crable, and such like: but in god-ly, seldom, trum-per, lod-ged, morn-ing, &c. the middle consonant, must be divided, because none of these, dl, ld, mp, dg, rn can begin a word therefore can they not begin a syllable, again you may not spell thus lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more consonants.

S. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the middest of a word.

M. Yea altogether: for as many consonants as can, must be joined, and the rest divided.

S. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word.

M. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although they end a syllable, as in words.

S. How shall I be sure which three may be joined?

M. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth chapter of the first book. But for more plainnesse sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have an ordinary English-word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

S. Give an example for dividing of those words wherein many consonants come together.

M. One often may serve if you remember what shall been taught. As for this word constrain, you must not write co-nstrain, or conſ-train, or conſt-rain, nor conſtrain, but constrain; because nſ cannot begin a syllable, for rain, therefore it must begin thus im-ploy Kingdom destruction acknow-ledge transgresse, &c. And this rule you must carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every consonant must go to this syllable rather than that. But still look as before, that some compound words must be marked, as mislike dislike transpose without throughout, &c. Which if they had been simple words we must have spelled them thus, mslike dslike transpose, as you have learned; because in composition every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

S. But some men spell derivative words thus, speaking strengthening, otherwise then you have taught.

M. I know it well: yet because such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needlesse oppression on childrens memories.) and that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word, therefore follow them without fear or doubt: and thus may you by this that ȳ have learned, spel truly certainly, & with judgemẽt any english word ȳ can be laid before you.

S. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of years able to discern, yet many will not easily believe that little children can conceive them, & make use of them, & then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

M. But experience hath taught the contrary; for a child of an ordinary capacity, will & hath easily conceived these rules being orderly taught: but discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old: the words of Art here used are about eight in all, the most of them I would have the child learn while he is learning to spell the first book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rules

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed neber (by the blessing of God) doubt of a cumfortable successe therefore I busily pray no man with a prejudicate opinion to reject them, before he hath made good trial of some ordinary wit: but I would have all such as teach to read, ỹ they should make their schollers as perfect in the rules of these three chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity & use: & the other ỹ follow, because some of them be more hard containing onely difference of sounds of our English letters, and other observations for true writing. If your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them then he is fit to contain and use, yet let him learn to read them all: for were it granted that he could understand none of them, no nay some of the former, yet while he reads them he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast as by reading any other matter: for I demand what he understands when he readeth a chapter in the bible? Yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me ligger by the one half for plainness sake the otherwise I might, knowing that in practising to read he loseth not his labor.

although these 3 Chapters be of greatest use for readers yet let your Scholler diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the Rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second,

Chap. IV.

Of e in the end of a word.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full Declaration of certain rules, mentioned before; as of (e) in the end of a word, of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plurall number.

Sc. I Remember you told me e in the end of a word is not pronounced; besides that it drawth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of some letters: I pray what are they?

M. It changeth the sound of these Letters, u, c, g when any of the vowels go before, as au, en, iu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, og, ug, so in ag ig, as in hau have, leu leve, lov love, se cave, save, salve, hive, thrive, so c without e is sounded like k, but ace, with e like ase, as in accord, but place race, so lic lice, truc truce; also ag age, as stag stage, so cag cage, so hug huge, deluge, so hang strange, strung, trunge, so larg large, in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag

Here u with e hath the sound of a consonant and ce, as se, and when short words end in c, we use to adde k.

age,

age, hug huge. Wherein you must mark that the sound lobleg hath in age and huge, being long in sundry syllables. Is made by putting d before g, as in badg, cradg. So is it also when e, i, or o, come before g, as leg ledge, rig ridge, log lodge, which vowels coming before g, are never long, except liege, siege, which is by the putting in i.

S. But sir, you have used e in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound nor maketh the syllable long: what is that?

M. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome (as they say) for beauty then of necessity: is after i, but not after y, as in bie, by, or after two consonants or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, charre, sonne, whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latines say, mel, as, ros, lac, mell, asse, rosse. And sometimes we use not e, when the word is long, as after all, as in all, fall, shall, yet we use as longer without e, then asse with it, yet sometimes we use es after two consonants to draw the syllable long for difference sake, principally, if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short like cradl ladl which some men would distinguish by doubling dd as laddel, but it is both unusuall, & needless to write bibbl, and childd, to make them differ frō bible and child. And some pronounce these words blind find bind, short, others blinde, finde, behinde, with e long, which if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hang, with e, thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger, & stranger. So words sounding as long song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like fringe hinge; as swing him in a rope swinge him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, frindge, as some think as the former examples shew, as these words, fringed, hinged where d, is never written.

Especially after (i) & (u) as in obey, argue.

Whereas some would make such words as ab:etwo syllables, and that e in the end makes bl, to be as it were a syllab.e, I can see no reason for it.

S. If this be custome without reason, what certainty should I hold?

M. Although it were good and easie, both for our own country learners, & for strangers, that certain rules were

knowe and practised: which thing might easily be done, let because it lieth not in us to persuade, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which we have, then to labour for innovation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customes in the best.

A letter not pronounced.

S. I remember you promised me to set down these words which have other letters besides (e) either not at all or but little pronounced?

M. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them: mark them therefore as they follow (a) is not pronounced, when (ea) or (oa) come together, as in earth, wealth beauty abroad coat boat. When a doth draw the syllable long like e in the end as appeareth by these words, beast best, breast brest, goad god, coast cost, as if you write brede gode, &c. And hereupon this word, yeer, yeer, yere, so diverslie written, yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-ator, &c. But creature, and in forraign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jeosua-beach, Gile-ad, Icoo-ah, Boaz.

The joining of these kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

(e) (e) Is not pronounced in George, trueth.

(i) (i) In shield field priest chief brief shrieve grieve siege theif view mischief fierce frieze atchieve marvell relief grief briefe adieu interfier kerchief Lievtenant fruit fuit bruise bruit.

(o) (o) In people bloud sloud yeoman jeopardy.

(u) (u) In guest guise buy guide prologue build tongue guile guilty conduit, league dialogue plague epilogue synagogue.

(b) (b) In lamb comb thumb debt doubt bdelium.

(c) (c) In back pack deck peck lick slick tock knock buck luck. And all alike; for we use no short words ending in c, without k, so in those that end in ackle, eckle, ickle, ockle, uckle.

S. Why may we not say that k, is not pronounced in these as well as c?

M. It differeth not much which: for although that k, doth end our English words when they be long as in bake. cake, seek, speak, like, look, duke: yet these that we make short the Latines make the same sound in c, as lac nec sic hoc duc when we say, lack neck sick hock duck.

(g) In

(g) In ſigne, reſigne, ſegne, reigne, Soveraigne, Coſ- (g)
coign.

(h) In Chriſt, mirth, Ghoſt, John, whole, ſholler, church (h)
Chronicle, authority, anchor, choller, Chryſtal, Rhene, Rhenish,
Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholly, &c. in foreign proper
names, as Thomas, Achiah, Chimah, Zechariah, Zichri, Chios,
Ariſtarchus. &c. thoſe that end in arch, as Monarch: but in
the beginning ſeldome, as Archangel, therefore commonly
write Arkangel.

(gh) Coming together except in Ghoſt, are of moſt men (gh)
but little ſounded, as might fight, pronounced as mite fite,
but in the end of a word ſome Countries ſound them fully, others not at all: as ſome ſay plough slough bough: others
plou slou bou, thereupon ſome write burrough, ſome burrow,
but truelt is both to write and pronounce them.

n, In ſolemn, hymn. (n)

p, In Pſalm, receipt, accompt. (p)

ſ, In Iſle. (ſ)

c, Is always written but little ſounded before ch, when (c)
the ſillable is ſhort, not having another conſonant next before, as in catch ſtretch ditch botch ſmatch, except in rich which
much, in which cuſtome hath prevailed againſt rules. But if the ſillable be long, or hath another conſonant with ch, then c is not written, as in arch reproach couch belch bench, &c.

In ſuch rules of writing, you muſt not only underſtand the firſt original word, but all derivations riſing from them.

* Note that c long ſounded not in ſc, nor ſca is alwayes written with cs.

Here again obſerve that cuſtome hath prevailed againſt reaſon; elſe why ſhould a be written in boar boat, rather then dore dote? or i in fruit rather then in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you ſhall find all that may breed doubt ſet down in the table at the end of the Book, where you may ask counſel as your doubts ſhall ariſe; and not onely for thoſe ſorts, but for any other hard or doubtfull word mentioned in this book.

S. You told me, you would obſerve ſomething more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

M. Well remembred, it is this: words ending in es, are moſt of the plural number, and are made of the ſingular, by adding s; for where it is needfull to uſe e, in the end of the ſingular number, it ſhal not be needful to uſe es in the plurall

Words of the plural number.

plural, as in jewels, engines, except the singular end in a double ll, or in w put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Therefore you shall find, hands things words, more usually in the greatest letters, then handes thinges wordes, with e, although both ways be common: this maketh the difference betwixt mils & miles, tuns & tunes, curs & curres, and not by writing them being short, with the consonãt doubled as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needlesse though usual, unlesse it be sometime for difference of words, as to make Sonne differ from the Latine word *Sonz*.

S. Are there then never more syllables in the plurall number then in the singular.

M. Yea, sometime when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, gd, dg, s, or sh. As in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noles, fishes. And this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a Vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f it is turned in the plurall into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plurall are, wives, knives, calves.

S. Do all words of the plurall number end in es?

M. No, for we may say, lice mice men brethren oxen teeth feet kine and many other. And sometime the singular and plurall are both one, as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

Chap. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a scholer,

(e and o) Which Grammarians call the 2 person

What is the first thing next to be learned?

M. You shal find some words written with e & o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee doe, &c. but as thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise, and so must their pronunciation differ, as I wil tel thee the matter, Secondly, that ph is as much as f and is used onely in words borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick. Prophet, Philip, Phenice, for the rest look the table.

ph.

Thirdly, some letters beside those before mẽtioned have not allwayes one and the same sound: as ch is commonly sounded

sounded: as in these words, shank thief third throat thump, except in these words following, that seldom the them then there their these brothel farthest thine this thither worthy thou through thus: and in words of more then one syllable ending in ther ther ther theft thing, as father breached breathe farthest seething.

(th) like the Greek (th) which onely schollers understand.

Also g when it or i follow being great hardnesse to our learners and strangers being diversly sounded, he most often sounded as je as in agent George gentle gentle except in these words together get bragger target bargennets gelding gow gnaw geran viniger finger hanger hunger eger liger. And g as ji as in giant ginger clergy imagin, &c. except in begin beggin giddy gift gig giglet gild gilty gimlet ginni gird girdle girth gi'ron give giver, Gibbon, &c. derivatives ending in ger gee geth ging. which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger hanged hangeth hangeth hanging. Some men think that these few words might be thus differently written, a chilos gig, a Scottish jig, the gil of a fish, and a jil of wine. But our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: Therefore to be sure when to write g and when j, know that the sound gi, is always written with g, and write je always with i, saving in these words that you shall find writ with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why should Iermine be written otherwise then the first syllable in Germain: or Iesse rather than Gesse? and this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one: yea, I have known two naturall brethren both learned to write their own names differently.

(gi and ge)

The first sort are founded like the Latin g the other like the Greek

Moreover ti before on is pronounced as si, as in redemption, except for x go before i, as question, anduction, mixtion, & commonly before other vowels as in patience Egyptian, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i. as if ing be added to pitty, or est to lofty it is pittying loftiest.

But the hardest thing in our English-tongue for true writing

Ce, se, ci, si. writing is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both as in science, therefore many words that are meerly English are almost left indifferent as some write sawcer, some sawser, so pincer or pinser, bullace or bullasse, some bullets cisers or cisors, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before e and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition, as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation incitation, and so in other. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c, so it is after a in the end as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, chase, or when s, is sounded like z; as amase words beginning with trans, be always written with s and circum with c, is transferre circumstance. For other exceptions see the Table.

That is, by adding some-thing to the beginning or end.

s, often like z as in Brazier.

Ci, si, ti, xi. But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before (en) mark that ci and xi are seldome, as suspicion, complexion, si more often as in those that end in cision cession onsion cursion session sention gresion hension sution mission passion pression, pussion rision session swasion version vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars if you doubt view the Table.

S. What is there to be observed?

M. That divers other words of the same pronunciation by changing their signification, change also their writing, as the Raign of a Prince, the Rein of a bridle, and the Rain falleth,

Diverse writing of the same sound. Two men came to me, their minds are there.
Wait on men, and sell it by weight.
Nay not so the horse doth neigh.
The Sun shineth, my son crieth.
Stand still here, that you may hear.
A true Prophet, bringeth much profit.
I heard that which was hard.
This Mil-wright cannot write.
Some men have a great summe of money.

o before m or n.

The proper names written some or soam.

Sometimes we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come nomber custom some sonne, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writting is diversly sounded, as (s) sounded like (z) as to use this use. And when that (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a Diphthong or consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah. The same writting of a diverse sound.

Sometime we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown or broun; but especially in the end of a word. But do now how differ in sound from know blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how might not be written, as thou and you, thus nou hou, that so to make a difference betwixt these words, to bow a bow, or sow for the sow, we might write to bou a bou, to sou for the sou, and so out for ought, and such like. The same writing in a diverse sense.

Sometime we use the same writing and sound in words differing in signification, as the heart of the Hart panteth. Which some write heart.

A fowl can fly over a foul way.

Thou art skilfull in the Art of a Grammar.

The right ear: Ear thy land for an ear of corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometimes a word is diversly written and sounded in the same sense as may begin with (in) intent inform, or entent enform, as bottell bodle, yerk or jerk, jail or Goal. To words ending in (i) as mony journy tanly, or money journey tanley. So words ending in or short, may be indifferently written with or and our, as honor favor, or honour favour, except for nor dor abhor. Diverse sound and writing in the same sense.

Further, you must mark, that words of more than one syllable ending in this word us, are writte with ous, as glorious frivolous. But words of one syllable thus trafficque.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation, for we write publike, because we say publication: for c and k here be both one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician. (Like que) when you have a word derived of a Latine word which endeth in (cus) write lick, as in publick from publicus: but when that is derived from a Latine word ending in quus write que, as oblique from obliquus, but trafficque with que because it is French.

The last thing I would have you mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write y or i, the vowell, wherein almost so many men so many minds; some will have it before certain letters, other when it commeth in a diphthong, but more reason they have which write it when

when another (i) fall with, as in wyng. g in the end of a word sound sharp as doth. But I think truly and naturally it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Græcians Hypocrite, mystrie, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with y for difference sake, although other where I have written (y oft) without regard following the usuall custome.

S. But Sir, I read a little before Psalm, and you did not teach me p. might begin a word?

M. Well remembred, such diligent marking what you read will soon make you a scholler: the answer is this that word is borrowed from the Græcians and they join consonants that our English tongue doth not *Mnason Ptolomeus Rhodus, Gnaes* signifying the four forefeeth, *Pneuma* a spirit or breath, *Crocus* ballard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names, and latine words that are not usuall in English as *sons arms sale ars* in proper names, alz arz aiz, &c. Thus alb is of the Latine. We use also in Latin Stata, and not used in english: we use also contract words in English as hanged for hanged.

S. Have I now no more to observe in distinct reading.

Accents usually omitted in our English prints.

M. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice in one syllable higher than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense to incense, where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter is lifted up more.

The points are thus called
(,) a Comma.
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Interrogation.
() a Parenthesis.

You must observe all these which we do call points or stayes in writing as this mark (,) like to a small half moon noteth a small stay, two picks thus (:) make a longer stay, and one pick thus (.) is put for a full stay as if we had ended. When a question is asked we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus () as teach me (I pray you) to read. But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your master.

You must also know the most kind of writing used in some words as a strike over any vowell for m or n, as mã for man, cõ for con, ỹ for the, ỹ for that, ỹ for you, ỹ for with, &c.

&c for and so forth. In writing you shall observe many other, so a word ending in a vowel must lose it sometime, when the next word beginneth with a vowel as I shall show you hereafter. Called Apostrophe.

Lastly you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, both those that we call great and capital letters, as John, Anne, England, Cambridge. So also, when you put a letter for a number V. for five, X for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand. Also, when you put a letter for a word, L. for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops. Capital letters.

S. Now I am sure that I shall not misse in spelling or reading, nor as I think in writing.

M. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of our country people, whereof I will give you a few, therby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of those only, but of any like: some people speak thus, thy cod Stands on the hel for the hill stands on the hill, so knot for knit, breg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for greif, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half, sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, kerchef for kerchif, leash for leafe, hur for her, sur and fuster, for sir and sister, to spet, for to spit, &c. Corrupt pronunciation, and writing.

So do they commonly put f for v as feal for veal.

And a Nox, a Nasse, my Naunt, thy Nuncle, for an Oxe, an Asse, mine Aunt, thine Uncle.

We use to put n to the words as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowel to avoid a gaping sound,

Take heed also you put not e for i in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, noted for ed, as unitid for united, which is Scottish: and some ignorantly write a cup a wine, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

S. How shall I avoid these dangers?

M. By diligent marking how you read them written.

S. May I then never use my proper country terms?

M. Yes if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neigh-

when are they (y) sell with, or in y end, or in the end of a word sound sharp as d. v. But I think truly and naturally it ought not to be written but in words borrowed of the Greek, as Hypocrisy, Mythe, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table where you shall find no other written with y for difference sake, although other where I have written (y oft) without regard following the usuall custome.

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You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words as a strike over any vowell for m or n, as mã for man, cõ for con, ỹ for the, y̅ for that, ỹ for you, w̃ for with, &c.

&c for and so forth. In written hand there be many more, as a word ending in a single l doth lose it, Dunelme, which the next word beginneth with a vowel doth leave for the ear: Called Apostrophe.
tent, which greatly should be furthered by printers.

Lastly you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, both those that we call great and capital letters, as John, Anne, England, Cambridge. It also, when you put a letter for a number V. for five, X for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand. Lastly, when you put a letter for a word, L. for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops. Capital letters.

S. Now I am sure that I shall not misse in spelling or reading, nor as I think in writing.

M. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of our country people, whereof I will give you a few, that thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of them only, but of any like: some people speak thus, the owd Dandy on the hel for the old Sands on the hill, so knot for knit, breg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yarb for herb, griff for gruff, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half, sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, kerchef for kerchif, leash for leate, hur for her, fur and fuller, for fir and fifter, to spet, for to spit &c. Corrupt pronunciation, and writing.

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And a Nox, a Nasse my Naunt, thy Nuncle, for an Oxe, an Asse, mine Aunt, thine Uncle. We use to put n to the words as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowel to avoid a gaping sound,

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M. By diligent marking how you read them written.

S. May I then never use my proper country terms?

M. Yes if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neigh-

bour may say, my lathe standeth near to the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth near to the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is ill done to use the most known words.

S. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

M. Nothing at all (if you be throughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unlesse it be want of more practise, which (although this you have learned will sufficiently teach you that you cannot fail in any word though you have never any other teacher) yet for your more chearfull proceeding I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your master, untill you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

S. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

Chap. VIII.

Here is set down an order how the Teacher shall direct his Schollers to appose one another.

When your Schollers first learn this chapter, let one read the questions and another the answers.

When your schollers appose one the other let the answerer answer without book.

John. Who will adventure his credit with me in apposing for the victory?

Robert. I will never refuse you nor any in one form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

I. How spell you lo?

R. L, o

I. Spell of?

R. O f.

I. Spell from?

R. F, r, o, m.

I. How write you people?

R. I cannot write.

I. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in meaning they are both one?

R. Then I answer you p, e, o, p, l, e.

I. What use hath e, for you give it no sound?

R.

R, True: yet he must begin it, because it leads all the words we learned, [illegible] in his pronounced.

I. Are there any more of them?

R. Yea many I will repeat them if you will.

I. No, that would be wearisome. But tell me, how pronounce you not e in the end of words.

R. It is not pronounced in the end if there be another vowell in that syllable

I. To what end serveth it?

R. We have learned two principall rules: one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h,a,t, spelleth hat, but h,a,t,e, is hate.

I. How spell you Jesus?

R, J,e,s,u,s.

I. How know you that this is not written ge?

R. Because it is not in the table at the end of my book; for all that be written with g,e. be there, and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound, must be written with J,e,. I. How write you circle?

R. S,i r c,l,e.

I. Nay, now you misse: for if you look but in the table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

R. I confesse mine errour: therefore will try if I can requite it. What spelleth branch?

I. B,r.a,n,c,h.

R, Nay but you want put in u.

I. That skilleth not, for both are usual.

R. How spell you might?

I. M,i g,h,t.

R. Why put you in gh for m,i,t,e spelleth mite.

I. True, but with gh is the truer writing, and it sounds have a little sound.

R. If your syllable begin with b, what consonants may follow?

I. Only l, or r.

R. Where learn you that?

I. In the third Chapter of the first book.

R. Which will follow g?

I. L,n, or r.

R. How prove you that?

I. Because [illegible] a spelt syllable.

R. Which be those consonants that begin a syllable, how shall I know which be they?

I. Make your scholler read over this Dialogue so often until he can do it as readily, and pronounce it as if he spake without book,

I. We have them before three, for vowels before, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they will spell any thing as they stand alone: if nothing follow, but ora will spell rather because it cannot begin a syllable.

R. Doth not [illegible] spell ora?

I. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

R. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

I. Three.

R. How prove you that?

I. Because it hath three vowels without any of the three exceptions.

R. How divide you them?

I. Re-war-ded.

R. Why put you w to a?

I. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

R. And why divide you r and d?

I. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

R. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition?

I. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five; then I take the first, ad, ad; then take the next mo, mo; then put them together admo, so spell and put to the third admoni, and so untill you come unto the end.

What if a man would bid you write this word?

I. I must follow the same order; first write down ad; then writ. unto it mo, admo, then join unto that ni, admoni, so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

R. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables?

I. My Master sometimes practiseth us in hard counterfeit syllables through all the five vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thruugh. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waight, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

R. [illegible]

I. I would fain have it, but shall be loth [illegible] now to have it.

R. But gossip Taylor our Clerk, when I [illegible] school with him: taught me to sound [illegible] wise then me thinks you do.

I. How was that?

R. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: [illegible] bad bed bid bod bud. I learned to say bad bed, bid bod bude, sounding a bed to lie upon as to bid any command and bid as bide long as in abide, but of a tree, as bide long, like rude. for these three vowels, i, u, are very ignorantly and corruptly taught by many unskilfull teachers which is the cause of so great ignorance in some scholars, of those that want the right tongue.

Let the unskilful Teachers take great heed of their faults and let some good scholler hear their children pronounce these syllables.

I. You say true for so did my dame teach me to pronounce for fa se so sou as fase sose, as if she had sent me to the sow, whereas e should be sounded like the sea, and so, as to see one at the Law.

R. But let me return to appose you, how were you taught to find out the naturall sound of consonants?

I. By the speech of the stutterer or stammerer, as to observe how he labours to sound the first syllable of a word as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all other consonants.

For letters were first devised according to sound.

R. How many ways can you expresse this sound s?

I. Onely three, s and ss, or x which is c.

R. Now you have erred as well as I: for (ti) before a vowell doth commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time, but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are a saying I will mark where you misse, and therein I will deal with you.

I. Do your worst, I will provide likewise for you, and never give you over untill I have gotten the victory, for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Remember also the children of Israel, how our Master say, that this appointed day was made to open our eyes, help our memories, and ours other commodities. But now let us look unto our Catechisme; for our Master will examine us next in that.

I. Boy, by your leave, for I will first read over again all that we have learned, with the Prefaces, Tables of the Chapters, and notes of the margent of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard, for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Book.

A short Catechisme.

WHat Religion do you professe?

Christian Religion.

What is Christian Religion?

Acts 12. 16. Rom. 10. 9. 16. Acts. 4. 12. It is the true profession, beleeving and following of those things which are commanded, and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

2. Tim. 3. 16. 17. The Word of God, contained in the Books of the old and new Testament.

Deut. 4. 35. and 6. 4. *Doth this Scripture or Word of God contain in it all points of true religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?*

Yea.

Ephes. 4. 6. 1 Tim. 1. 17. Job. 4. 2. 1 John, 5. 7. Mat. 3. 16. Mat. 21. 19. 1 John, 5. 7. Psalm. 10. 1. 7 & 29. 3. 4. 5. Rom. 1. 19. & 10. 18. *Tell me then from this Scripture how many Gods be there?*

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, Immortall, Invisible, most strong and onely wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Who created the world?
God.
Whereof did he create it?
Of nothing, and that by his word.
Who made you?
How did he create you?
In Holinesse and Righteousnesse.
Why were you thus created?
To glorifie God.
Are you able to do this of your self?
Why so?
Because I am a sinner.
How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?
By the fall of *Adam*.
What was his sin?
Disobedience against God in eating of the forbidden fruit.
How comes it to passe that you are become a sinner in Adam?
Because that he was the father of mankind.
How do you prove that you are a sinner?
By the testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law of God.
What is the Law of God?
A perfect Rule of righteousnesse, commanding good, and forbidding evil; The sum whereof is contained in the Commandements.
Rehearse them?
1. Then God spake all these words, and said, I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of Ægypt, out of the house of bondage: Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

2. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven Image, nor the likenesse of any thing that is in the heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandements.

3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltlesse that taketh his name in vain.

4. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day, six daies shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattell, and the stranger that is within thy gate: for in six days, the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6. Thou shalt do no Murther.

7. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

8. Thou shalt not steal,

9. Thou shalt not bear false-witnesse against thy Neighbour.

10. Thou shallt not covet thy Neighburs house; thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his Oxe, nor his Asse, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c, a Commandement or Preface?

Levit. 19. 39. A Preface to the whole Law.

Exod. 3. 18. *How be the Commandements divided?*

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the second?

Six.

What do the Commandements of the first Tabls teach you?

My duty towards God.

Matth. 22. 37. *What do the Commandements of the 2d. Table teach you?*

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandements as prayers?

No, because they be no Petitions, but Commandement.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any of them in thought, word, or deed?

No.

Why

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature, to offend both God and my Neighbour. Ephes. 2.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a rule euer after of the well-ordering of our lives. Gal. 3. 24. Prov. 2. 2. Psal. 119. 105. Rom. 6. 22, 23

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternall destruction both of body and soul,

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved?

Yes.

How? Acts, 4, 8.

By Jesus Christ.

Who is this Christ.

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect man. Matth. 3. 17.

Could there no other meaner person be found in Heaven, or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it? Eph. 5, 5.

No verily.

Must he needs be God and Man?

Yes.

Why?

First, because he must die for us, and God cannot die: therefore he must be man.

Secondly, He must overcome death, which being onely Man, he could not: therefore he must be also God. 1 Pet. 1, 9. & 2, 22.

How did he save us?

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me. And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body, the third day.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of Redemption purchased by Christ?

No, there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the Divel and his Angels.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Onely such as believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in Christ alone.

Hath every man this faith in himself?

No; for it is the guift of God and not of Nature.

How is faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the word of God preached, and the inward working of the spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the use of the Sacraments and prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath this true and saving faith, or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

1 Cor. 2. 1. Acts. 2. 4. 2 Cor. 4. 13. 1 John. 1. 3.

What be the fruits of faith?

A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfained love to Gods word, and to his people.

Rehearse the sum of your faith?

I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth, and in Jesus Christ his onely son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pylate, was crucified dead and buried, he descended into hell, the third day he arose again from the dead, he ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead; I beleeve in the Holy-Ghost, the Holy Catholick Church; the Communion of Saints: the forgiveneſſe of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting, *Amen.*

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening faith: as of the Sacraments and Prayer, and first what is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a seal and a pledge of those benefits of my salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two, *Which be they?*

Baptisme, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Jesus.

To what end?

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified.

In Baptisme, which is the sign signifying?

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptisme?

By Baptisme, I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

What do you professe in Baptisme?

To die unto sin, and live unto righteousnesse.

In the supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen? Bread and Wine.

What do they signifie?

The Body and Bloud of Christ,

How is your faith strengthened by the supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my Faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine in my Body to become mine: so doth my soul receive withall Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall Body and Bloud of Christs flesh, bloud, and bone.

No, the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed, but in use they differ from other common Bread and Wine because they be approved by the Lord to be signs of the Body and bloud of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my Body?

It is a figurative speech used in the Scripture; as Circumcision is called the Covenant; the Lamb is called the Passover; and yet it is not the Covenant, nor the Passover but a sign of it.

How do you eat Christs Body and drink his Bloud?

Spiritually and by Faith.

Are all persons without exception to be admitted to the supper of the Lord?

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

1 Cor. 10. 16. Tit. 3. 10. Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Heretickes, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He must prove and examine himself.

Wherein must he examine himself?

1 Cor. 11. 28. 1. What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and specially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Then it seemeth here be some, who albeit they come yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?

Yea.

Who be they?

Such as come not in faith and are not grieved for their sins past, as Hypocrites, Evil-men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word, and so many of the godly, as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to increase faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Prayer is a spirituall action of faith, wherein we require of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary, to his glory, and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God onely.

In whose name?

In the name of Jesus Christ.

Then you may not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saint or Angel?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandement, Promise, or Example in the Scripture for it,

How must you pray?

As Christ hath taught me, saying;

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven: Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our trespasse, as we forgive them their trespasse against us: And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory for ever. *Amen.* Matth. 6. 9.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the glory of God, and three our own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to Prayer. Ephes. 5. 20.

What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory for ever? Deut. 8. 3. 6.

The conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Is it enough that you thank him with your lips?

No: but I must be obedient to his Laws and Commandements; which grace, the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations of a Christian.

1. THat we keep a narrow watch over our heart, words, and deeds continually. 1 Pet. 1. 15.

2. That with all care, the time be redeemed, which hath been idely, carelesly, and unprofitably spent. Col. 4. 2.

3. That once the day (at the least) private prayer and meditation be used. Luke. 4. 16.

4. That care be had, to do and receive good in company. Gen. 19. 19.

5. That our family be with diligence and regard instructed, watched over, and governed. Prov. 31. 17.

6. That no more time, or care, be bestowed in matters of the world then must needs, Heb. 13. 16.

7. That we stir up our selves to liberallity to Gods Saints, Col. 3. 5.

8. That we give not the least bridle to wandring lusts and affections. Ephes. 3. 4. 5.

9. That we prepare our selves to bear the crosse, by what means it shall please God to exercise us. Dan. 8. 35. &c

10. That we bestow some time, not onely in mourning for Lament. 1. 1.

our

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

1 Cor. 1. 7. 11. That we look dayly for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

James, 5. 13. 12. That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least as we shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian estates, and open our doubts to the quickening up of Gods grace in us.

Phil. 2. 13. 13. That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality, and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and all our glory put off, which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

14. That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15. That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the speciall sins, and corruption of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonored the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own conscience, and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

16. That we mark how sin dieth, and is weakned in us, and that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions to sin.

17. That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the same in our lives and conversations: that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

18. That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19. That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and deight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious blessed Kingdome.

Lastly;

20. Lastly, that we make not these holy practices of repentance, common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechisme.

ALmighty God, and most mercifull Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state in the cleare Glasse of thy Heavenly Word: So we beseech thee open our Eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vaine and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sinne, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sinnes against thy Majestie, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this wofull estate, hast made us see and feele in what case we were, and provided a most soveraigne remedy for us, even thy deare and only begotten Sonne, whom thou hast freely offered to us, not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but inabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our soules. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyne us to thy Sonne Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine owne Image, worke in our hearts dayly encrease of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change: O God inable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee, who hast created and chosen us; and thy Sonne, who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keepe us with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holinesse and righteousnesse all the daies of our life. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodnesse and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy meanes, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickning of us in Christian Conversation; wee humbly beseech thee to grant all these good meanes unto us, and to continue

them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name, and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our soules, through Jesus Christ; To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever. Amen.

A Thanksgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine owne comfort in Jesus Christ. Amen.

A Thanksgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat & drink, and my mind also fitted to doe those things that thou requirest of me: let it now be my meat to doe thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulnesse & good conscience; that for these, and all other thy mercies, my thankfulnesse in heart, word, and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ; to whom with thee and the Holy-Ghost, be all honour, glory, and thanksgiving, now and ever. Amen.

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poore and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thankes for our quiet and safe sleepe, and for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee, for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travell, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally, to thy glory; next to the profit of thy Church and Common-weale, and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant deare Father, that wee may cheerfully and conscionably do our businesse and labours, not as Men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chiefe Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy Fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walke in their vocations, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours:

we beseech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousnesse of this irksome labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seeme to us delectable and sweet. Fulfill now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose name we pray, as himselfe hath taught us. *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening.

MOst merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the VVorld for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy deare Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed VVord, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and in all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for us, keep us this day from al dangers both of soule and body, giving us health, food, apparel, and all other things necessary, for the comfort and succour of this poor and miserable life, which many other doe want: For these, and other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine owne goodnesse onely, and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, and dost presently poure upon us, & many other wee most humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy Name: beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by meanes of the darknesse thou hast sent over the earth: so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandements, and as now we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keepe the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleepe of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord. So be it.

The 119. Psalme.

BLessed are those that are undefiled in their way, and walke in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keepe his testimonies, and seeke him with their whole heart.

3 For they which doe no wickednesse walk in his wayes.

4 Thou hast charged that wee should diligently keepe thy Commandements.

5 O that my wayes were made so direct, that I might keepe thy Statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, whilst I have respect unto all thy Commandements.

7 I will thanke thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the judgements of thy righteousnesse.

8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies, O forsake me not utterly.

The second Part.

1 WHerewith shall a young-man cleanse his way? even by ruling himselfe after thy word.

2 With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not goe wrong out of thy Commandements.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I should not sinne against thee.

4 Blessed art thou, O Lord, O teach me thy Statutes.

5 With my lips have I bin telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy Testimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talke of thy Commandements, and have respect unto thy wayes

8 My delight shall be in thy Statutes, and I will not forget thy Word.

Proverbs Chap. 4.

1 HEare, O ye Children, the instruction of a Father, and give Eare to learne understanding.

2 For I give you a good Doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Sonne, tender and deare in the eyes of my Mother.

4 VVhen he taught me, and said unto me, let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandements, and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisedome, get understanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keepe thee, love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7 VVisedome

7 Wisedome is the beginning, get wisedome therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee; she shall bring thee to honour if thou imbrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament upon thine head, yea she shall give thee a Crown of Glory.

10 Heare my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdome, and led thee in the paths of righteousnesse.

12 VVhen thou goest, thy Gate shal not be straight, and when thou runnest, thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not, keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evill men.

15 Avoid it, and goe not by it, turn from it and passe by.

16 For they cannot sleepe except they have done evill, and their sleepe departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickednesse, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darknesse, they know not wherein they fall.

20 My Son hearken unto my words, incline thine eare unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the middle of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, fore there-out commeth life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips farre from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evill.

The 1. Psalme.

THe man is blest that hath not bent
to wicked read his care,
Nor led his life as sinners doe,
nor sate in scorners chaire.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight,
And in that Law doth exercise
himselfe both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth,
fast by the Rivers side, (fruit,
VVhich bringeth forth most pleasant
in her due time and tide.
4 VVhose leafe shall never fade nor fal,
but flourish still and stand,
Even so all things shall prosper well
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so,
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.
6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgement stand upright,
Nor yet the sinners with the just
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men
shall quite be overthrowne.

The 4. Psalme.

O God that art my righteousnesse,
Lord heare me when I call,

Thou

Thou hast set me at liberty
when I was bound in thrall.
2 Have mercy Lord therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee unceſſantly
to cry, I will not reſt.

3 O Mortall men how long will ye
my glory thus deſpiſe?
VVhy wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lyes?
4 Know ye that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuſe,
And when to him I make my plaint
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sin not but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly,
see you your ſelves convert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſſe I ſay,
And look that in the living Lord
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort crave worldly goods,
and riches doe imbrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace.
8 For thou thereby ſhalt make my heart
more joyfull and more glad,
Then they who of their corn and wine
full great increaſe have had.

9 In peace therefore lye down will I
taking my reſt and ſleepe,
For thou only, wilt me O Lord
alone in ſafety keepe.

The 50 Psalme.

THe mightie God
th'Eternall hath thus spoke,
And all the VVorld
he will call and provoke.
Even from the East,
and so forth to the VVest,
2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh best,
God will appeare,
in beautie excellent,
3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent.

Devouring fire
shall goe before his face,
A great tempest
shall round about him trace:
4 Then shall he call
the Earth and Heavens bright,
To judge his folke
with equitie and right.
5 Saying, goe to,
and now my Saints assemble,
My pact they kept,
their gifts doe not dissemble.

6 The Heavens shall
declare his righteousnesse,
For God is judge
of all things, more or lesse.
7 Heare my people,
for I will now reveale,
O *Israel*,
I will thee nought conceale,
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
8 For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have

9. I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calfe out of thy stall:
10 For all the Beasts
are mine within the Woods,
On thousand hils
cattell are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountaines,
All beasts are mine
which haunt the fields & fountaines.

The 51. Psalme, the first Part.

O Lord consider my distresse,
and now with speed some pitie take,
My sins deface, my faults redresse,
good Lord for thy great mercies sake.
2 Wash me O Lord, and make me cleane,
from this unjust and sinfull act,
And purifie yet once againe
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorse and sorrow doe constraine
me to acknowledge mine excesse,
My sins alas doe still remaine,
before my face without release,
4 For thee, alone, I have offended,
committing evill in thy sight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements just and right.

5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in sinne,
Yea of my mother so borne was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein:
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love,
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdome from above
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyſope purge this blot,
I ſhall be clearer then the glaſſe,
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the Snow in whiteneſſe ſhall I paſſe.
8 Therefore, O Lord, ſuch joy me ſend,
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my ſtrength may now amend
which thou haſt ſwag'd for my treſ-
paſſe.
9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,
And purge my ſins I thee deſire,
which do in number paſſe the ſand.
10 Make new my heart within my breſt
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy conſtant Spirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67 Pſalme.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To ſhew to us doe thou accord,
the brightneſſe of thy face.
2 That all the Earth may know
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may ſee thy ſaving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the ſame.
4 Throughout the world ſo wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth,
For thou with truth & right doſt guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name,

Oh let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same.
6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace
shal blesse us eke withal.

7 God shall us blesse, I say,
and then both far and neare.
The folk throughout the earth al-way
of him shall stand in feare.

The 104. Psalme.

MY soule praise the Lord,
speake good of his Name:
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appeare,
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most cleare.

2 With light as a Robe,
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatnesse may see:
The heavens in such sort,
thou also hast spread,
That it to a Curtain
compared may be.

3 His Chamber beams lye
in the Clouds full sure,
VVhich as his chariots,
are made him to beare:
And there with much swiftnesse
his course doth endure,
Upon the wings riding,
of wind in the aire.

4 He made his spirits
as Heraulds to goe;
And lightning to serve,
we see also prest,
His will to accomplish,
they run to and fro.
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the Earth,
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power.
6 The deep a faire covering,
for it made thou hast,
VVhich by his own nature,
the hils would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters did fly,
And so give due place,
thy words to obey:
At thy voice of thunder
so fearfull they be,
That in their great raging,
they haste soon away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak
thy word they fulfill:
So likewise the vallies.
full quickly descend,
VVhere thou them appointed,
remaine they doe still.

9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how far they shall run,
So as in their rage

not

not passe that they can:
For God hath appointed
they shall not returne,
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112. Psalme.

THe man is blest that God doth fear,
And eke his Law doth love indeed,
2 His seed on earth God will uprear,
And blesse such as from him appeare.
3 His house with good he will fulfill,
His righteousnesse endure shall still.

4 Unto the Righteous doth arise,
In trouble joy, in darknesse light,
5 Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwayes in his sight:
6 Yea pitty moveth such to lend,
He doth by justice things expend.

7 And surely such shall never faile,
For in remembrance had is he.
8 No tydings ill can make him quaile,
VVho in the Lord sure hope doth see.
9 His faith is firme, his fear is past,
For he shall see his foes down cast.

10 He did well for the poor provide,
His righteousnesse shal stil remaine,
11 And his estate with praise abide,
Although the wicked doe disdaine,
12 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113. Psalme.

YE Children which do serve the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord,
Yea blessed be alwayes his name;
2 VVho from the rising of the Sun;

Till it returne where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his Glory we may count,
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare,
whose dwellings in the Heavens are?
of such great power and force is he.
6 He doth abase himselfe we know,
Things to behold both here below,
and also in Heaven above.
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poore which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.
8 And so him set in high degree,
VVith Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to beare,
And eke with joy her fruit to reare,
therefore praise ye his holy Name.

The 120 Psalme.

IN Trouble and in Thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort:
2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of false report.

3 VVhat vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to sting,
thou false and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt I ween,
No lesse then Arrowes keen,
or hot consuming fire.

5 Alas too long I slack,
Within these tents so black,
which Kedars are by name.

6 By whom the flock cleft,
And all of *Iſraels* ſeed,
are put to open ſhame.
7 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and ſet a quiet life:
8 But when my tale was told,
Cauſeleſſe I was controul'd,
by them that would have ſtrife.

The 126. Pſalme.

WHen as the Lord
again his Sion had brought forth
From bondage great,
and alſo ſervitude extreame
His worke was ſuch, (thought,
as did ſurmount mans heart and
So that we were
much like to them that uſe to dream,
Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongue
did ſhew us joyfull men.

2 The heathen Folke,
were forced then for to confeſſe
How that the Lord
for them alſo great things had done.
3 But much more wee,
and therefore can confeſſe no leſſe:
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cauſe as we begun.
4 O Lord goe forth
thou canſt our bondage end,
As to deſarts
the flowing Rivers ſend.

5 Full true it is,
that they which ſowe in tears indeed,

A time will come,
when they shal reape in mirth and joy.
6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious seed;
For that their Foes,
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But their returne,
with joy they sure shall see,
Their sheaves home bring,
and not impaired be.

The 148. Psalme.

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From heaven that is so high;
Praise him in deed and word,
Above the starry sky,
2 And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royall,
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sunne,
Which are both clear and bright,
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering stars of light.
4 And eke no lesse,
Ye heavens faire,
And clouds of the ayre,
His laud expresse.

5 For at his word they were,
All formed as we see,
At his voice did appeare
All things in their degree.
6 Which he set fast,
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to last.

The Schoole-master to his Scholler.

MY child and Scholler take good heed
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou doe accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee God to serve,
then to thy Parents duty yeeld,
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in Towne and Field.

Your Clothes unbuttoned doe not use,
let not your hose ungartered be,
Have Handkerchiefe in readinesse,
wash hands and face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-horn, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band,
Let Shooes be tyed, pin Shirt-band close,
keepe well your hands at any hand.

If broken-hos'd or shoo'd you goe,
or slovenly in your array,
Without a Girdle, or untruss'd,
then you and I must have a fray.

If that you cry, or talke aloud,
or books do rend, or strike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you curse, miscall, or sweare,
if that you pick, filch, steale, or lye,
If you forget a Schollers part,
then must you sure your poynts untye.

If that to Schoole you doe not goe,
when time doth call you to the same,

Or if you loyter in the streets,
when we do meet then looke for blame.

Wherefore my (child) behave thy selfe,
so decently at all assayes,
That thou may'st purchase Parents love,
and eke obtaine thy Masters praise.

The first part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the divers placing of these nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now looke how many of them stand together, in so many severall places they must needs stand. But marke that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so goe (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth, as farre as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place ten times five, that is five times ten, which is fiftie: in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thousand, and in the fifth place fiftie thousand, and so thou may'st proceed: as for example; the number thus placed, 1651. being this present yeare from the birth of Christ, is one thousand fixe hundred fiftie one: And this number 6670, being this present yeare from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand fixe hundred and 70. But my Booke growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

Directions for the Ignorant.

FOr the better understanding this brief *Chronologie* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the number above, so farre as concerneth the fourth place: then marke how I have divided the yeares of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainenesse sake, stick not to call Chapters: therefore I begin my account five

times,

times, best answering (as I thinke) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done; for thou commonly movest thy question one of these five wayes; either how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Ægypt*; and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest is neerest one of these times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the yeare set by it: looke upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversitie of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiasticall Historie, seeke in the *Roman* or *Italica* Letter, which thou usest to call the Latine Letter; and passe over those in the *English* Letter, for they concerne not thy purpose. Againe, if thou be a Grammer Scholler, or other, that would'st find something onely concerning any prophane Author, seeke onely in the *English* Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevitie, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Ægypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose times thou may'st easily find, by conference with the Judges, and the Kings of *Judah*. And note that (y) alone standing by any number, signifieth (yeare) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading: Therefore read them so often, until thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and created Adam *and* Hevah: *their posterity was borne in these yeares after as followeth.*

Yeare.	
130	Seth.
253	Kenosh.
325	Kenan.
395	Mahalaleel.
506	Jared.
622	Enoch.
686	Methuselah,
874	Lamech.
1056	Noah.
1556	Japhet.
1558	Shem.
1656	*The universall Flood, after which followeth the Creation of* Shem.

CHAP. 2.
After the Flood.

Yeare.
2 *Arphaxad.*
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
101 Tower of *Babel* built.
101 Reu.
163 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
262 Haran.
352 *Abraham.*
436 *Ismael.*
452 *Sodome destroyed.*
452 Isaac.
512 Jacob.
587 Ruben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Judah.
600 Dan.
601 Nepthali.
601 *Asher.*
602 Issachar.
602 Gad.
602 Zebulon.
604 Joseph.
619 *Benjamin.*

These twelve were the sons of *Iacob*, called the twelve patriarkes, of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.

Minerva.
629 Phares.
642 Hezron.
643 *Iacob* went into Ægypt, where they were 215 years.

Yeare.
Hercules Egyptius.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 *Aaron.*
783 Moses.
Job.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 *Moses* delivered the children of Israel out of Ægypt, then was the Law given.

CHAP. 3.
After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt.
40 *Josuah* brought the people out of the wildernesse into the Land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18 y.
41 *Jubiles* began.
58 *Othoniell* judged Israell 40 yeares, whereof *Cusan* the Amorite oppressed them 8 yeares.
Rabamanthus.
80 *Booz* of Rahab.
90 Ehud and Shamgar judged 80 y. whereof Eglon the *Moabite* oppressed 18 y.
Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 Debora & Barak judged 40 y. whereof Jabin and Sisera oppressed 20 y.

198 Obed

Yeare.
198 Obed borne of Ruth.
218 Gideon judged 40 years, whereof the Midianites oppressed 7 years.
Thebens.
258 Abimelech three yeares.
261 Tola 23 yeares.
284 Jair judged 22 y. whereof the Ammonites and Philistins oppressed 12 yeares.
Amazons warred against Thebes.
350 Jesse father of David by Obed.
311 Ibzan judged 7 yeares.
318 Elon ten yeares.
Troy destroyed.
329 Abdon the Parthonite 8 yeares.
336 Sampson twentie yeares.
In the time of these 6 Judges the Philistins oppressed.
356 Eli the Priest 40 yeares.
397 Samuel and Saul 40 years.
432 Brutus came into England, if the story be true.
447 David raigned 40 yeares.
Nathan, Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun, Prophets.
477 Solomon reigned 40 y. & 841 in his fourth yeare built the Temple, before the birth of Christ, about 916 yeares.

CHAP. 4.

Before Christ.

936 Temple built.
900 Hesiod.

Yeare.
899 Rehoboam raigned over Judah 17 y.
882 Abijam 3 y.
878 Asa 41 y.
838 Jehosaphat 25 y.
813 Jehoram 8 y.
805 Ahaziah 1 y.
804 Athalia 6 y.
798 Joash 40 y.
758 Amaziah 29 y.
Jonah prophesied.
743 Rome built by Romulus upon foure hills (whereof Palatinus, Capitolinus, Cyrinalis, Aventinus, and after enlarged by Servius Tullius, within the walls, with other two hills, Coelius, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.
729 Kingdome of Judah voyd 12 yeares.
725 Sardanapalus.
718 Ahaziah 25 yeares.
Kingdome of Israel void 22. years.
700 Numa Pompilius the second Roman King.
615 Lycurgus the Lacedemonian.
Joel, Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah prophesied.
Tullus Hostilius the third Roman King.
677 Jonathan over Judah 15 y.
Micaiah also prophesied.
662 Ahas 15 y.
646 Ezekias 29 y.

Yeare.

628 *Salmanaſar* carryed ten Tribes of Iſrael captive to *Babel*, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Iſrael ceaſed. *Merodach Baladan* began to bring the Empire from *Aſſur* to *Babel*.

682 Simonides.
Ariſtocrenus.
Ancus Martius the fourth Roman King.

Archilochus, Zeleucus, Homer, Phalaris.

617 Manaſſeth 55 yeares.
Jeremy Propheſieth.

610 Sappho, Pitto, Hieſichorus, Epimenides.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2 y.

560 Joſiah 21 y.
Zephaniah & Habakkuk propheſie.

526 Jehojakim 11 y.

526 Captivity, wherein Nebuchadnezzar carryed captives Daniel, and many others into Babylon, began the third y. of Jehojakim.

Jeremiah continueth his propheſie in Judah.
Daniel propheſieth in *Babel*.

618 Zedekiah 11 y.
Ezekiel propheſieth.

507 Jeruſalem deſtroyed, and Jeremiah with the remnant of Judah, carryed into Ægypt where Jeremiah propheſieth

Yeare.

Ezechiel continueth his propheſie in Babel.

501 Conſuls 2 yearly began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.

468 Zorobabel.

466 Pythagoras, Plinius, Democritus, Creſus, Heraclitus, Eſope, Solon, Thales, Seven Wiſemen, Pittacus.

459 Darius and Cyrus his Son wan Babylon from Balthaſar, began the Empire of the Perſians, and gave leave for the Jewes to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built.
The Hiſtory of Ezra.
Arthaſhaſhte, called of prophane Writers Cambyſes, reigned with Cyrus his Father.
The Hiſtory of Eſther.
Ahaſhuerosh called Darius.

440 Hyſtaſpis divorced Vaſthi, marryed Eſther, hanged Haman, & advanced Mordecai.

431 Eribane Militum.

425 Darius of Perſia called al-Artaxſhaſt, and of prophane writers, Darius Longimanus reigned 36 yeares.
Haggai propheſieth.

Za-

Yeare.

Zacharish prophesieth.

423 Malachy the last Prophet.

425 Nehemiah his story, who builded the walls of Jerusalem.

397 Battell Peloponesiack, 27 yeares till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Battaine.

386 Themistocles, Aristides, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Pericles, Cimon, Hippocrates, Palmenides, Artaxerxes, Euripides, Herodotus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Greece after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedemonians.

351 Darius, Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Aristocles, Demosthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Menander Xenocrates.

144 Warres with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 yeares.

332 *Alexander* the Great conquered *Persia*, he entreated the Jewes honourably, and reigned 12 yeares.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great which after

Yeare.

the death of *Alexander* was divided unto foure Captains, whereof *Syria* and *Egypt* continued untill the Empire of the Romans, and alwayes vexed the Jewes.

Now beginneth the story of the *Machabes*.

301 Two *Decii* in Rome.

300 *Zeno* author of the *Stoicks*, Straton, Demetrius, Phalerius.

218 *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, caused seventie Interpreters to translate the LAW into Greeke.

283 Petruria yelded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polibius, Cleanthes.

267 Warres of Carthage and Rome 12 yeares.

241 Battel African with Numidia.

237 Jesus Sirach.

236 Nevius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 The second battel of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spaine from Rome.

131 The third battell of Carthage, which was in three yeares utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Pharisees, Saduces, and Essenes, began their Sects.

89 Civill war in Rome eight yeares

Yeare.

Yeares betweene Sparta and Sylla, because Sylla being younger, was chosen Captaine into Asia, to the battell Mythridatick.

87 Tygranes king of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consull.

58 Britaine entred upon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperour 5 yeares.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavus Augustus Emperour 56 years.

34 Herod *the Great made King of Jury, after whose death his foure sons were confirmed in his Kingdom and called* Tetrarch.

See Luke 3, 1.

Temple againe sumptuously builded by Herod.

Christ borne in the 42 *yeare of* Augustus, *from which beginneth our usuall account.*

CHAP. 5.

After the birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius *Emperour after the birth of Christ* 16 *years.*

33 *Christ crucified.*

33 Stephen *stoned.*

42 Paul *converted.*

Yeare.

42 Herod Agrippa *President in* Jury, *he beheaded* James.

42 Matthew *wrote his Gospell.*

44 James *beheaded.*

46 Mark *preached in* Egypt.

49 Luke Wrote.

50 Epistles to the *Galathians*, written from *Antioch.*

53 Epistle to the *Thessalonians*, written from *Athens.*

54 Philip *martyred.*

51 Epistle to the *Corinthians*, from *Ephesus.*

51 To *Timothy* from *Troas.*

To *Titus* from *Troas.*

55 To *Corinth* from *Philippi.*

55 Peters *first Epistle.*

56 Peters *second Epistle.*

56 To the *Rom.* from *Corinth.*

57 Claudius Nero *persecutor.*

59 Epistles to the *Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon*, from *Rome.*

51 Acts by *Luke* (now as is thought.)

63 *James* throwne down from a Pinacle.

69 Epistle to *Timothy.*

69 *Paul* martyred at *Rome.*

73 *Jerusalem* destroyed by *Vespasian* and *Titus.*

76 *Ignatius* Bishop of *Antioch.*

83 *Domitian* Emperour.

85 *Nicholaitan* Heretick.

90 Cornelius, Tacitus, Suetonius, Hulus Celtus, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleus.

93 John

Yeare.

93 *Iohn* banished to Pathmos, where (as is thought) he wrote his Gospel, and the Revelation.
97 *Iohn* returned from Pathmos to Ephesus.
100 *Iohn* dyed.
114 *Plinie* writeth for the Christians.
133 *Gallen.*
170 *Iustinus* dyed a martyr.
180 *Irenæus* of Lyons.
187 England received the Gospell.
202 *Clemens Alexandrinus.*
210 *Tertullian.*
216 *Origen.*
249 *Cyprian.*
289 *Constantine* reigned in England.
307 *Eusebius.*
333 *Athanasius.*
347 *Hilary.*
347 *Gregory Nazianzen.*
371 *Ambrose* B. Millaine.
375 *Hieronymus.*
403 *Chrysostome.*
409 *Augustine.*
414 *Theodoret.*
500 Gothes conquered in Italy: then increased Barbarisme, and Papistry.

Directions for the Vocabell.

IF thou hast not beene acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, *viz.* the order of the Letters as they stand, without booke perfectly, to know where every letter standes, as (*b*) neere the beginning (*m*) about the midst, and (*v*) towards the end. Therefore, if the word thou wouldest find begin with (*a*) looke in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) looke toward the end. Againe, if the word begin with (*ba*) looke to the beginning of the letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that letter and if thou obserue the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned languages. Those with the *Italike* letters, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter are meerely English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their

true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise erre. And know further, that all words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chi*) where (*h*) is never pronounced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greeke words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptisme. But where I say they are Greeke, I meane with some difference of termination, for they were brought from Greece to us, through *Rome*, were they were newly stamped, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion; as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greeke *Christos*: so Baptisme is in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greeke *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation remission* in Latine *creatio remissio*. But touching the French, wee have some of them with difference and some without, and thus thou shalt discerne them, those with difference are marke with this starre (*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*) and therefore you shall find it by this marke (*) the other have none. Sometimes I refere thee from one word to another; as thus, at this word *brig antine* see *barke*; then these two be of a signification, and so shalt thou learne varietie of words.

When a word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to barke as a Dog, is well known, but a *barque* that is a little Ship, is it not so familiar, therefore I put down that: If I should put down all derivations, it would be over-long; therefore I hope the diligent scholar will learne by practice soon from the primitive or originall: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end; there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known I omit them.

Abandon cast away.
abba father.
abesse abba esse, Spittrelle of a Nunnery.
abbreviate shorte.
abridge see abbreviate.
abut lye unto.
abecedary the order of the letters or he that useth them.
aber maintain.
abominable.
abhorre.
abiect base.
abiure renounce.
abolish make void.
abricor*k. fruit.
aboord.
abrogate see abolish.
absolve finish.
absolve perfect.

absolution forgiuenesse.
abstinence refraining.
abstract see abstract.
absurd foolish.
accent tune.
accept take liking.
accept free coming to.
accessary partaker.
accident befall.
accommodate fit to.
accomplish* finish.
account* to reckon.
accord* agreement.
accurate cunning.
accrew* grow.
ascertain* make sure.
atchieve see accomplish.
acorne.
active nimble.
actuall in act.
acute witty.
addict given to.
adieu farewell.
addresse prepared to direct.
adjacent lying to.
adjurne deferre.
adjure make to sweare.
administer govern or serve.
admire marvell at.
admirall chief by sea.
admission receiving.
adopt take for his chiue.
adore worship.
adorne beautifie.
adverse contrarie.
advertise give knowledge.
adulation flattery.
adulterate counterfeit.
advocate atturney.
advowson patronage.
adustion burning.
affable easy and courteous in speech.
affect counterfeit desire.
affinity kinde by marriage.
affirmative approuing.
affiance trust betrothed.
affianced betrothed.
agent doer.
aggravate make grieuous.
agility nimblenesse.
agony heauy passion.
alacrity cheere fulnesse.
alarum sound to the battell.
alien stranger.
alienation estranging.
alight.
alledge* bring proofe.
alliance kindred or league.
allusion pointing to.
allude to point to.
aliment nourishment.
almes.
almighty.
alphabet order of letters.
alteration debate.
allegory similitude.
allegeance obedience.
altitude height.
allegation alledging.
ambassadour messenger.
ambiguous doubtfull.
ambition desire to honour.
ambushmen privy traine.
amorous full of loue.
amplifie enlarge.
anatomy gr. cutting up.
anathema accursed.

anatomy
[illegible] gift.
anchor.
animate encourage.
annuall yearly.
animadversion noting.
antichrist against Christ.
antidote soveraign.
anticipation prevenring.
angle corner.
antickly deformed.
annihilate make void.
ancestour.
annullate see annihilate.
aphorisme generall rule.
apostate back sliding.
apostacy falling away.
amend to better.
apostle gr. see ambassadour.
apology gr. defence.
apocalyps gr. revelation.
alpha gr. the first greek letter.
apothecary.
apocrapha not of authority.
aparant in sight.
appeach accuse.
appeale to seek to a higher Judge.
appertain to belong.
apperteinent } belonging.
appurtenance }
appetite desire to eat.
application applying to.
appose aske question.
apposition apposing.
approbation allowing.
approve allow.
approach come nigh.
appropriate make his own.

umpire.

Judgment.
chief.
archangel, chief angel.
archbishop chief bishop.
archives chief building.
argent silver.
argue to reason.
arithmatick gr. Art of numbring.
arke ship.
armory house of armour.
art gr.
arrive* come to land.
arrerages* debt unpaid.
artificer handicraft-man.
artificial [illegible]
articulate expresse.
ascend goe up.
ascertaine assure.
assent agreement.
ascent a going up.
ascribe give to.
askew sidle.
aspect looking upon.
aspire climbe up.
asperate rough.
aspiration breathing.
assay* proove.
assaile* set upon.
assault* see assaile.
assertion affirming.
assiduitie continuance.
asseveration earnest affirming.
assigne appoint.
assignation appointment.

assises

affes.
assistance helpe.
associate company.
astrictive } binde
astringent } ing
astronomy gr. } knowledge of
astrology. } the starres.
atheist gr. without God.
atheisme the opinion of the Atheists.
attach seize upon.
*attaint** convict of crime.
*attainder** a conviction.
*attempt** set upon.
attentive heedy.
attribute give to.
avarice covetousnes.
audacion bold.
audience hearing.
auditer hearer, or Officer of accounts.
audible easie to be heard.
*averre** avouch.
augment to encrease.
vouch affirme with earnestnesse.
authentically gr. of authority.
autumne the harvest.
axiome certain principle.
Balance a paire of scales.
bayliffe.
bankrupt banckerout.
banquet.
baptist a baptizer.
baptisme.
barbarian a rude person.
barbarisme barbarousnes.
*barque** a small ship.
barreter a contentious person.
barresters allowed to give counsell.
*barter** to bargain.
battery beating.
baulme.
beatitude blessednesse.
beguile.
beneficiall profitable.
benevolence good will.
benigne favourable.
benignitie bountie.
bereft deprived.
besiege.
biere.
bishoprick seer.
*blanke** to make white.
blaspheme gr. speaking ill of God.
bloud.
heare.
beast.
boat.
bough.
bought.
*bonnet** cap.
bracelet.
brater.
brieſe.
brigandine coat of defence.
brigaine for barque.
*brandish** to make a show.
broad
breath.
brothell keeper of a house of bawdry.
bruise.
brute.
buggery coniunction with one of the same kind.

burgesse a head man of a Town.
build.
Calidities swiftnesse.
capacitie conceit or receit.
cancell to vnloose.
canon gr. law.
canonize make a saint.
capitall deadly or great.
capable containing.
capitulate.
captious catching.
captive prisoner.
captivate make subiect.
carbuncle kind of ase or stone.
carnalnie fleshlinesse.
casualtie chance.
castigation chastisement.
cathedrall gr. Church, chiefe in the Diocesse.
catholike vniuersall.
cauldron.
caution warning.
celebrate make famous.
celestiall heauenly.
catalogue gr. bead-role.
celeritie swiftnesse.
censor corrector.
censure correction.
centurion captain.
cease.
cement.
center midwest.
ceremony.
certaine.
certifie.
cerus white lead.
cesten.
character the fashion of a letter.
chaume * fling.
champion field fight.
chambering lecherie.
chater a great prattling.
chamberlaine.
chariot.
chancery.
chiefe, or principle.
chiefe.
cherubin order of angels.
chirography gr. hand-writing.
christ anointed.
chirurgion gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger.
chronicle gr. } History.
chronographer gr. } writer.
chronology gr. story of times.
church faithfull people.
chrystall gr. glasse.
cider wine made of apples.
cinomon.
circle.
circuit.
cizen.
city.
citizen.
circumcise to cut in the privy skin.
circumference round circuit.
circumlocution circumference of speech.
circumvent prevent.
civir.
civill.
clamorous ready to speake ill.
clemency gentlenesse.
clien he that is defended.

cocka-

cockatrice a beast.
collect gather.
colleague companion.
collation repast.
coadjutor helper.
cogitation thought.
collusion deceit.
columne one fide of a page di-
vided.
comedy ge. stageplay.
commencement a beginning.
Comet ge. blazing starre.
commentary exposition.
commodious profitable.
commotion rebellion.
communicate make partaker.
communion fellowship.
compact joyne together.
compendious short.
competitor he that sueth equally
with me for an Office.
compile gather and make.
complexion.
complices companions.
compose make.
composition agreement.
comprehend containe.
comprise see comprehend.
concoct to digest meat.
concord agree.
concordance agreement.
competent convenient.
compromit to make agree.
concavity hollownesse.
compulsion force.
conceale.
conception conceiving in the
wombe.
concupiscence desire.
concurre agree together.
condescend agree unto.
condigne worthy.
conduct guiding.
confession composing.
confederate see compact.
conferre talke together.
conference communication.
confidence trust.
confirme establish.
confiscate forfeiture of goods.
conflict battell.
confound abash.
congeale harden.
congestion heaping up.
congregate gather together.
congruity to concord.
conjunction joyning toge-
ther.
conjecture guesse.
consent agreement.
consort harmony.
consequence following.
consecrate to make holy.
consequent following.
conserve keepe.
consist stand.
consolation comfort.
consistory a place of ciuill iudge-
ment.
consort see consent.
conspire agree to ill.
construe expound.
consult take counsell.
contagious that corrupteth.
contemplation meditation.
continent modest abstaining.
contract make short.
contradition.

con-

consultare beſtate.
contrite ſorrowfull.
contrition ſorrow.
convertite turn.
convict proued guilty.
convent bring before.
converſe company with.
conuocation calling together.
convulſion.
copartner fellow.
copious plentifull.
corps dead body.
corporall bodily.
corroſive fretting.
correſpondent anſwerable.
corrigible eaſily corrected.
corroborate ſtrengthen.
covert hidden place.
captive bound in body.
coſmography &c. deſcription of the world.
counterpoiſe make leſſe.
countermand recommand contrary.
conſpiration pitching.
coffin a baſket or Coppo thereof.
credit the belief.
credence belief.
credulous eaſily to beleeve.
crimination fault.
crucifie faſtened to a croſſe.
crocodile kind of beaſt.
culpable blame-worthy.
cubite a foot and a half.
cupboord.
curſatile turning faſt ouer.
cymball an inſtrument.
clyſter or a glyſter.

cypreſſe.
Deacon or prouider for the poor.
debate diſcord.
deake that cannot beare.
damnage loſſe.
decant empty.
decline fall aboue.
deciſion cutting away.
decorum comelineſſe.
decypher deſcribe.
dedicating adonating.
deduct taken out.
defect want.
deſſ [illegible] leſſe.
de [illegible]
deto [illegible]
defin [illegible]
degenerate to vnlike his Anceſtors.
dehort make from.
deitie Godhead.
deifie make a God.
delect [illegible]
delicate daintie.
delud deceiue.
deluge great flood.
deluſion mockery.
demonſtrate ſhew plainly.
denizon free man.
denounce declare a ſentence againſt.
depend hang vpon.
deportation carrying away.
depoſe put from.
deprive ſee oppoſe.
depute appoint.
deride mock.
derive fetch from.

deri-

derivation take from another.
derogates see detract.
describe set forth.
descend goe downe.
desart wilderneſſe.
deſiſt leave off.
deteſt hate greatly.
detect bewray.
detract take from.
detriment loſſe.
detrude thruſt from.
devote given unto.
dexterity aptneſſe.
diabolicall divelliſh.
diadem Crowne.
diet manner of ſpeech.
dialogue gr. conference.
defame.
difficult hard.
dioceſſe gr. juriſdiction.
diocesan that hath juriſdiction.
digeſt bring in order, or conſort.
dignitie worthineſſe.
digreſſe turne from.
dilate enlarge.
direct guide.
diminution leſſening.
diſburſe lay out money.
diſcend ſee deſcend.
diſciple ſcholler.
diſcipline inſtruction.
dient diſagree,
diſcerne ſee.
diſcloſe diſcover.
diſcord diſagreement.
diſcuſſe ſee diſlate.
diſ-joyne unjoyne.
diſ-franchiſe take away freedome.
diſmiſſe let paſſe.
diſloyall diſobedient.
diſparagement inequalitie of birth.
diſpence ſet free.
diſperce ſpread abroade.
diſpeople to unpeople a place.
diſcent from our Anceſtors.
diſſimilitude unlikeneſſe.
diſſolve unloſe.
diſſolute careleſſe.
diſſonant diſagreeing.
diſtinguiſh put difference.
dice.
diſable make unable.
diſability inabilitie.
diſannull make void.
diſputable queſtionable, or doubtfull.
define.
diſcomfit put to flight.
diſcomfiture a putting to flight
diſcipher lay open.
digeſtion bringing into order.
digreſſion going from the matter.
difficulty hardneſſe.
diffamation a ſlandring.
dimenſion meaſuring.
direction ordering.
diſſimulation diſſembling.
diſcourſe.
diſmember part one piece from another.
diſpoſition natural inclination or ſetting in order.

dissipation scattering.
dissolution loosing.
distillation dropping as rayn pingeleon.
distinct differing.
distinction making a difference.
divulgate make common.
dispoyle take away by violence.
display spread abroad.
distracted troubled in mind.
distribution distribute.
disturbe disquiet.
dissuade perswade.
ditty the matter of a song.
divert turne from.
divine heavenly.
divinity heavenly doctrine.
diuturnity long time.
doctrine learning.
dolour griefe.
dolorous grievous.
docility easines to be taught.
dolphin g. of fish.
domesticall at home.
dominion } rule.
domination }
Eclipse g. failing.
ecclesiasticall belonging to the Church.
edict commandement.
edifice building.
education bringing up.
edition putting forth.
effect a thing done.
effectuall forcible.
effeminate womanish.
efficacy force.
effusion powring forth.
egresse forth going.
enhance make greater.
election chaise.
elect chosen.
elegance fine speech.
elephant k. of beasts.
emerods k. of diseases
elevate lift up.
embleme gr. plaister.
emmet, a pismire.
empire government.
encroach.
enarration declaration.
encounter set against.
endure suffer.
enimity } hatred.
enmity }
enhance make better.
enfeeble make feeble.
enflame burne.
engrate powre upon.
ensigne flag of warre.
enormous out of figure.
enterre bury in the earth.
enterlace put between.
enviro compasse about.
epha k. of measures.
epitaph gr. the writing of a Tombe.
epitomy g. the brief of a booke.
epitomize gr. to make Epitomie.
epistle gr. a letter sent.
episcopall bishoplike.
epicure given to pleasure.
epilogue conclusion.
equinoctiall when the dayes and

and nights are equall.
erect set up.
erronious full of errour.
escheat forfeit.
essence substance.
estimate esteeme.
eternall everlasting.
evangelist bringer of good ty-
dings.
evict overcome.
eunuch gr. gelded, as great
Princes.
evocation calling forth.
exasperate inforce.
exact perfect, unreasonable se-
verity.
exaggerate heape upon.
exaltation advancing.
except.
exclusion excluding.
exceed.
excell.
exchequer office of receipt.
exclame cry out.
execrable cursed.
execute performe.
excrement drosse.
exempt free.
exemplifie enlarge.
exhibit put up.
exile banish.
exorcist gr. conjurer.
expedient fit.
expell put out.
expend consider.
expedition haste.
expect looke for.
expire end.
explicate declare.
explois enterprise.
expulsion expelling.
exquisite perfect.
extend spread forth.
extenuate lessen.
extoll advance.
extort wring out.
extract draw out.
extemporall } suddain.
extemporary }
Fabulous feigned.
fact deed.
faction division.
factions that maketh division.
facility easinesse.
falcon.
fallacy deceit.
fantasie.
fatall by the fates.
festivall feasting.
festivity mirth.
female } the fair
feminine } sex.
fertill fruitfull.
fervent hot.
feaver ague.
figurative by figure.
finally lastly.
firmament skie.
flegon great winepot.
flexible easily bent.
flegmeane of the humours.
fluxe disease of scouring.
fornication unchastenesse be-
tweene single persons.
fortification strengthning.
fountaine head spring.
fortitude valiantnesse.
fragments reliques.

fragilitie brittlenesse.
fragrant sweet-smelling.
fraternitie brotherhood.
fradulent deceitfull.
frequent often.
frivolous vaine.
frontlerik heavy attire.
fructifie make fruitful
fruſtrate make void.
frugall thriftie.
fugitive runnagate.
function calling.
funerall buriall.
furbusher burnisher.
furious raging.
future time to come.
Garboyle hurly-burly.
garner corn-chamber.
gem e pretious stone.
gentilitie } gentrie.
generosi- } gentrie.
tie. }
gentile a heathen.
generation off-spring.
gender.
genealogie gr. generation.
genitor father.
geometry gr. art of measu-
geſture. (ring
ginger.
gourd k. plant.
gorger.
gorgeous.
gospell glad tidings.
gradation by steps.
graduate that hath taken de-
gree.
gratifie to pleasure,
gratis freely.
guardian * keeper.
gulph deep poole.
gyves fetters.
Habilitie } ableneſſe.
or }
abilitie. }
habitable able to be dwelt in.
habit apparell.
harbinger sent before to pre-
pare,
harmony gr. musick.
hallelujah praise to the Lord.
herauld Latine messengers.
hautie loftie.
hebrew from Heber forth.
heathen, forraigne.
helmet head-piece.
heretick } that hold heresie.
heretical }
homage worship.
hosanna save I pray thee.
horror fearfull, sorrowfull.
hostage pledge.
host army.
hostilitie hatred.
humane gentle.
humiditie moisture.
hymen gr. song.
hypocrite gr.
hyssope.
Ideot gr. unlearned.
idolatrie gr. false worship.
jealous.
Jesus Saviour.
ignominy reproach.
illegitimate unlawfull borne.
Illusion mockery.
imbecilitie weakenesse.
imbarke.

imme-

immediate next to.
imitation following.
immoderate without moderate.
immortall everlasting.
impeach accuse.
immunitie freedome.
impediment let.
imperiall belonging to the Crown.
imperfection imperfectnesse.
impenitent unrepentant.
impiety ungodlinesse.
imposing upon.
impression printing.
impudent shamelesse.
impugne withstand.
imputation reason.
impunitie without punishment.
impropriation making proper
immanitie beastly cruelty.
importune to be earnest with.
imperious desirous to rule.
incessantly continually.
inquisition searching.
incense kindling.
incense to stirre up.
incident happning.
inchant * bewitch.
inclination moving.
incline leane unto.
incumber trouble.
incommodious hurtfull.
incompatible unsufferable.
incongruity without agreement.
incontinent presently, or unchaste.
incurre run into.
indemnity without losse.
indignity unworthinesse.
indignation hatred.
induce move.
induction bringing in.
indurate harden.
infamous ill reported.
infection corrupting.
inferre bring in.
infernall belonging to hell.
infirmity weakenesse.
inflamation inflaming.
infinite without number.
influence a flowing in.
informe give notice.
ingrave carve.
ingredience entrance.
inhabite dwell in.
inhibite forbid.
inhibition forbidding.
injunction commanding.
injurious wrongfull, or hurtfull.
innovate make new.
innovation making new.
inordinate out of order.
insinuate creep in.
inspire breath into.
insolent proud.
instigation provoking.
institute appoint.
intercept prevent.
intercession going between, or making intreaty.
interchange exchange.
intercourse mutuall accesse.
interest loane.
interline.

intermeddle beside selfe.
intermingle mingle with.
intermission forbearing.
interpreter expounder.
interrogation a questioning.
interrupt breake off.
intricate intangled.
introduction entrance.
intrude to thrust in violently.
invincible not to be ouercome.
irruption breaking out.
irrevocable not to be recalled.
irreprehensible without reproof.
Israelite of Israel.
Judicial belonging to iudgement.
jubile yeare of ioy.
juror sworne man.
juice.
justifie approue.
Lapidarie skilfull in stones.
largesse or largis liberalitie.
lascivious wanton.
laud praise.
laurell Bay-tree.
laxative loose.
legacie gift by will or ambassage.
legion troupe.
legate Ambassage.
legerdemain light-handed.
leprosie k. of diseases.
libertine loose in Religion.
lethargie k. drowsie disease.
licentious taking liberty.
lieutenant Deputie.
limitation appointment.
literature learning.
lingell [illegible] tongue.
linguist skilfull in tongues.
litigious quarrellous.
lore lesse.
lorarie a selling of lore.
loyall obedient.
lunatick wanting of wits.
Magician vsing witch-craft.
magistrate Gouernour.
magnanimitie.
magnificence sumptuousnesse.
maladie disease.
malicious.
male-contented discontented.
malignelesse.
manicles fetters.
manger.
maranatha accursed.
manumisse set free.
march goe to warre.
martyrdome.
martiall warlike.
marchesse heauens.
margent edge of a booke.
marrow.
martyr. gr. witnesse.
matron sufficient woman.
matrice wombe.
mature ripe.
mechanical gr. handy-craft.
mediocritie measure.
medicine.
mercement.
mediator Aduocate.
mercer.
mercie.
mediate mixe.
monstrous deformed.
melancholly gr. humour of
solita-

solitarinesse.
melodious sweet sounding.
meritorious that deserveth.
method gr. order.
metaphor gr. similitude.
minister a minister.
militant warring.
minority under age.
monastery a college of monks
miraculous marvellous.
mirror a looking glasse.
mitigate asswage.
mixtion mixing.
mixture a mixing.
mobility mutining.
modest sober.
moderate temperate.
modern of our time.
moist humid.
moment the eighty fourth part.
momentary sudden.
monarch gr. one ruling all.
moote dispute.
monument antiquity.
morality civill behaviour.
mortall that dieth.
mortuary due to the dead.
motive cause moving.
mortifie kill.
mountaine great hill.
munition defence.
mutable changeable.
mustachios upper lips haire.
malmsey.
muse gadnesse of learning.
mutation change.
myrrhe a gum of sweet gums.
mysticall that hath a mystery in it.
mystery hidden secret.
Native borne.
narration declaration.
nôve.
necessitie.
navigation sayling.
Nephew.
nerve sinew.
negligence.
neuter of neyther side.
Nicholaitan gr. an heretike from Nicholas.
negromancy gr. black art.
nonage under age.
nonsuit that following.
novice.
notifie give knowledge.
numeration numbring.
nutriment nourishment.
Obsequie obedience.
oblation offering.
oblique crooked.
oblivious forgetfull.
obstinate stowarde.
obscure darke.
obstruction stopping.
obtuse dull.
occidentall belonging to the West.
odious hatefull.
odour smell.
odoriferous sweet smelling.
officious dutifull.
olivet place of Olives.
omnipotent almighty.
operation working.
opportunity fitnesse.
oppose set against
opprobrious reproachfull.

ordure

ordure dung,
originall beginning,
Oracle a speech from God,
ordination ordaining,
orphane without Parents,
orthography gr. true writing,
ostentation boasting,
overplus more then needeth,
pacifie g. stat,
Pamphlet a small treatise
pantople a slipper,
paradice gr. place of pleasure,
paraphrase gr. exposition,
paramour amorous Lover,
parable similitude,
parcell,
parget,
partiall,
partition division,
passion suffering,
passeover one of the Jewes feasts,
patheticall gr. vehement,
patriark gr. chiefe father,
patrimony fathers gift,
patronage defence,
patronize defend,
pavilion Tent,
paucity fewnesse,
pavement,
peccavi I have offended,
peculiar proper,
pensive sorrowfull,
pentecost gr. Whitsontide,
perceive,
peregrination sourneying in a strange Land,
peremptory resolute,
perfect,
period end,
perillous * dangerous,
permit suffer,
permutable changeable,
perpetuity a continuance,
perplexity trouble, griefe,
persecute } persist } continue,
perfever }
perspicuous evident,
participate partake,
pervert overthrow,
perruke haire laid forth,
perverse froward,
pedegree a stock,
petition prayer,
phantasie imagination,
pheasant,
pharisee one of that sect,
physiognomy knowledge by the visage,
physick,
phrase gr. form of speech,
phrenzie gr. madnes,
philosophy gr. study of wisedome,
pigion,
pirate sea-robber,
piety godlines,
pillage spoyle in war,
pilot * master-gover of a ship,
plantiffe the complainant,
planet gr. wandring star,
plausible pleasing,
plenitude fulnes,
plume feather,
plurality more then one,
policy.

poitre

Poitrel ornament for a horse breft.
port gr. a beare vnder.
portresse a woman port.
polish beck.
polute beside.
pomegranate k. of fruit.
ponderous weighty.
populous full of people.
poscript written after.
protract deferre.
popular pleasing the people.
preamble fore-speech.
precept.
predecessor.
predestinate appoint before.
precious.
precince compasse.
predominant ruling.
preface fore preamble.
prejudice hurt.
prejudicate fore-stalled.
premunire forfeiture of goods.
preparative preparation.
preposterous disordered.
prerogative priviledge.
presbytery gr. eldership.
prescript decree.
prescription limitation.
prest ready.
primitive first.
prioritie.
pristine old.
probation allowance.
prodigious monstrous.
proceed.
profound deep.
prophane vngodly.
prognosticate foretel.
progenie offspring.
prohibit forbid.
prologue fore speech.
prolix tedious.
prompt, ready.
promulgation set publication.
propitiatorie sacrifice to pacifie.
propose propound.
propriete properties.
prorogue put off.
prostitute set open for whoredome.
prophesie fore-tell or expound.
prophet gr. he that prophesieth.
prospect a sight a farre off.
prowes valiantnesse.
prose the spilling that is not verse.
proselyte gr. stranger converted.
prostrate fall down.
protect defend.
provocation prohibiting.
provident fore-seeing.
prudence wisedome.
psalme heavenly song.
psalmograph } master of
psalmist } psalmes.
psalter booke of psalmes.
publish set abroad.
publike open
publican toll-gatherer.
publication publishing.
purgatorie place of purging.

Pursuit following.
puissant powerfull.
purisie [illegible].
Quadrangle [illegible].
quadrant foure square.
queach thick bogge.
quintessence the chiefe bewtie.
quotidian daily.
Rapacity.
rapine violent catching.
ratifie establish.
reall.
receipt.
receit.
recognisance remembrance.
recoile goe back.
reconcile bring into favour.
recreate refresh.
redeeme buy again.
redemption buying again.
refection refreshing.
reflection casting back.
referre put over.
refuge succour.
regenerate borne againe.
regiment government.
register calender.
reject cast away.
rejoynder.
reiterate repeate.
relate repo[illegible]
relation re[illegible]ing.
relapse back-sliding.
relaxation refreshing.
relinquish forsake.
remit forgive.
remisse lose.
remorce pricke of conscience.
remove remedy.
renounce* forsake.
repast food.
repell [illegible]
repeale [illegible]
repose put trust in.
represse [illegible]
repulse [illegible]
repugnancy [illegible]
repugnant [illegible]
repute account.
resigne give over.
restauration [illegible]
resume take again.
revoke call back.
rhetorick Art of Eloquence.
rhetorician gr. skilfull in [illegible] speech.
rheume gr.
rogue.
ruinous ready to fall.
rudiment first instruction.
rupture breach.
rusticall clownish.
Sabbath rest.
sacriledge Church robbing.
sacrament holy signe of oath.
sacrifice.
saducee h. [illegible]
safe conduit safe keeping.
saint holy one.
sanctification holinesse.
salubrity wholsomnesse.
sanctitie.
sanctimony holinesse.
sanctuary holy place.
sandals gr. slippers.
sapience savoursome.
satiety fulnesse.
satyre nipping verse.

saturity

saturity fulnesse.
savage wilde.
sauce.
scalpe pate.
sacrifice laies a forse.
scepter signe of rule.
schisme breach.
schismatick that maketh a schisme.
scripture writting.
scruple doubt.
scrupulous full of doubts.
scourges.
scurrility scurrile scoffing.
seclude shut out.
sedary that sitteth.
secondary the seconde.
seduce deceive.
sedulitie diligence.
seignior Lord.
seminary a nurcery.
senator Alderman.
sensible easily felt.
sense.
sensuall bestiall.
sepulcre grave.
sequell following.
sequester put to an indifferent man.
service.
sergeant.
servitude bondage.
servile slavish.
severity sharpnesse.
sex kind.
significant plainly signifying.
simplicity plainnesse.
sinister unhappy.
situation placing.
slaughter.
slice.
sluce.
soare mount high.
sociable fellowlike
solace.
solution unloosing.
society fellowship.
solicit move.
summary briefe.
sophister cavillor.
sorcery.
soveraigne chiefe.
spacious large.
specifie signifie.
speciall.
spicery.
spleen gr. milt.
spong
spruce.
squinancy k. disease.
station standing.
stabilitie firmenesse.
stillatory a distilling place
stipendary that serveth for wages.
studious diligent.
stile manner of speech.
submisse lowly.
suborne procure a false witnesse.
subscribe right under.
substract } take from.
subtract }
substitute deputy.
subtile crafty.
subversion overthrowing.
succeed follow.
suggest.

sulphure brimstone.
summary briefe.
superficies upper face.
superfluous needlesse.
superscription writing above.
supplant ouerthrow.
support beare up.
supposition supposing.
suppresse.
superiour higher.
supremacy chiefedome.
surcharge ouercharge.
surmount exceed.
surcingle.
suspence.
surplus ouerplus.
survive ouerlive.
synagogue place of assembly.
sycophant tale-bearer.
synode generall assembly.
Tabernacle tent.
temerarious rash.
temeritie rashnesse.
temperature temperatenesse.
temperate keepe a meane.
temperance sobriety.
temple a Church.
tempestuous boysterous.
temporize to serue the time.
temporarie for a time.
terrestriall earthly.
tenuitie smalnesse.
tetrarch gr. gouernment of a fourth part.
tenure hold.
termination ending.
thwite shaue.
timerous fearfull.
tertian euery other day.
testification testifying.
theologie gr. diuinity.
thyme k. herbe.
tractable easie to handle.
tractate a treatise.
tragedie a solemne play.
tradition deliuering from one to another.
traffique bargaining.
transfigure change.
transitorie soone passe away.
tranquilitie quietnesse.
transferre conuey ouer.
transforme transfigure.
transgresse breake.
translate turne.
transport carry ouer.
transpose change.
triangle three cornered.
tribunal iudgement seat.
tripartite three fold.
triviall common.
tribe company.
trompe deceiue.
triumph great ioy.
triumphant reioycing for the conquest.
tribute.
truce peace.
turbulent.
tympanie k. dropsie.
Vacant bold.
valour courage.
vanquish ouercome.
vapour moisture.
vendible sallable.
venerable worshipfull.
verifie make verses.
venereable fleshly.

vesture

vesture } garment.
vestiment }
vice.
vicious.
view.
vincible.
victorious that hath gotten many victories.
vineyard orchard of grapes.
vigilant watchfull.
visitation going to see.
vision sight.
ulcer bile.
union unity.
unite joyne.
universall generall.
urine pisse.
unsatiable that hath not enough.
vocation calling.
volubility slidernesse.
voluptuous given to pleasure.
urbanitie courtesie.
usurpe take unlawfull authority.
utility profit.
vulgar common.
wages.
wager.
weight.
wrought.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

MY purpose (gentle Reader) was to have spoken some-what touching the true forming and signification of *Derivatives & Compounds*, as those that begin with *Dis. Circum, Trans, in, &c.* And end in *ly, tie, on, able, ible, &c.* But speciall occasion hath for the present altered my purpose. Also I crave pardon for many faults escaped, especially in the Table, many words being misplaced, and the Characters mistaken. But I hope the learned will with favour see my purpose, and the unskilfull reap the fruit, untill opportunitie may serve to reforme it.

If, notwithstanding any former Reasons, thou doubtest that thy little Child may have spoyled his Book before it be learned; thou mayst fitly divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou mayst reserve faire the written Copies untill he can read.

If thou thinke me, either for hardnesse of rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children; plentifull experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth dayly confute thee. Therefore to dislike, before thou hast either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewell.

SPES
ADDIDIT
ALAS.

O Let ȝ ſoulle liue ſhey ſhall ȝeue me ſ: & ſhall kepe ſhy commaū-
dementes vnto ſhy prayſe.

I haue erred lyke a ſheepe that is loſt: ſeke thy ſeruaūt
(O lorde) for I do not forget thy commaūdementes.

Make me to vnderſtande the waye of thy commaūde-
mentes: and ſo ſhall I talke of thy wonderous workes.

My ſoule melteth away for very heuynes, comfort
thou me accordyng vnto thy worde.

Take from me the waye of lyeng and cauſe thou
me to make much of thy lawe.

I haue choſen the waye of truthe and thy iudgemēts
haue I layde before me.

I haue ſtycked vnto thy teſtimonies (O lorde) confou-
nde me not.

I will runne the waye of thy commaundementes
when thou haſt ſet my heart at libertie.

London,
Printed for the Company of Stationers, 1631.